FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

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PRINTED AND PUBLISHED, WEEKLY,
BY EDWARD J. HALE.

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ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ *Letters to the Editor must be post paid.*☜

WM. L. COFER,
Merchant Tailor,

BEGS leave to return thanks for the liberal patronage he has received, and also to inform his friends and the public generally, that he still continues to carry on the

TAILORING BUSINESS

In all its branches. He has received the latest fashions for the Spring and Summer of 1840, and is always ready to execute orders with neatness and despatch.

April 21, 1840. 94tf

THE next Annual Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church, in the Diocese of North Carolina, will be held in St. Luke's Church, Salisbury, on the second Wednesday in May, 1840, being the 13th day of that month.

E. J. HALE, *Sec'y.*

☞ The Salisbury papers, Raleigh Register, and Washington Whig, will please copy.

H. & E. J. LILLY

ARE now opening a large assortment of *Fresh* GOODS, embracing nearly every article usually kept in a Dry Goods Store.

—ALSO—

Fashionable Straw and Florence Bonnets, Hats, Shoes, Parasols, Umbrellas, Cutlery, &c.,

All of which will be offered on the most accommodating terms at Wholesale or Retail.

Fayetteville, April 21, 1840. 94tf

Notice.

STRAYED away from the Subscriber, on the 9th instant, an iron grey HORSE, about 13 hands high, long mane and tail. Any person having the same in custody, will please inform me by post or otherwise. A reasonable reward will be paid for his delivery to ROBERT MUNRO.

Rockfish Factory, N. C., Apr l 20, 1840. 94tf

Notice.

ALL persons having claims against the late firm of Hart & Fuller, will please present them, and all persons indebted will save cost by making immediate payment to the Subscriber.

ELIJAH FULLER,
Surviving Partner of Hart & Fuller.

April 21, 1840. 94-4t

$10 Reward.

RUNAWAY from the subscriber, on the 7th of April, a mulatto boy by the name of ISAAC, about 16 or 17 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, spare made, a scar over one of his eyes, shows his front teeth very plain and had his hair very long and well combed, and he probably may attempt to pass for a free man. I will give the above reward for him, delivered to me or confined in any Jail, so that I get him, or five dollars if taken in this county and delivered to me.

WILLIAM BOSTICK.

Richmond county, N. C., April 16, 1840. 94-tf

Received per Cotton Plant,

10 HHDS. prime New Orleans SUGAR,
5 do. common do. ditto,
15 bags prime Rio COFFEE,
A few barrels superior N. O. Molasses.

In transit,

5 barrels superior Albany ALE,
50 pieces Georgia NANKINS.

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.

April 14, 1840. 93tf

Notice.

FREQUENT depredations having been committed on the United States Arsenal Grounds, by destroying the fences &c. makes it necessary to inform the public that in future a vigilant guard will be kept and any Slaves or persons of colour found trespassing, will be summarily punished, and all white persons prosecuted to the utmost rigor of the law.

April 13th, 1840. 93-3w.

List of Letters

REMAINING in the Post Office at Wadesborough, North Carolina:—

A.—Mr. Allen.
B.—A. Brooks, A. Brown, Wm. Baily, J. A. Beeson, Lucy Bancomb.
C.—John Cockran. J. W. S. Croson, John M. Coffin, Samuel Conrod, Eligna Cason, Jas. D. Cash, Robert Clark.
D.—Lemuel Deberry, Redrick Drue, Stephen Deese, Daniel Deese, Rediek Dean.
G.—Jas. H. Grace, Widdow Gulledge.
H.—Mary E. Hamby, Thomas C. Hackley, Henry Hill.
K.—Alexander Kindred, 2.
L.—Jas. LeGrand.
M.—Jos. Meadley, Jas. Moore, Wm. May, Edmund McLendon.
P.—Vincent Parsons.
R.—Reason Rickets, Jas. Roary, Sen., Caleb Ross.
S.—Isaac Sulivant, Isaac H. Sulivant, Wm. C. Smith. John Smith.
T.—Samuel L. Tyson, James M. Treadgill, Wm. Teal, Gary Taylor.
W.—J. White, Stephen Wall.

92] W. B. McCORKLE, *P. M.*

THE HUMAN HAIR

IS warranted staid or restored, and the head kept free from dandruff, by the genuine

Oldridge's Balm of Columbia.

Remember the genuine as described below.

This is certified to by several Mayors, Ministers of the Gospel, British Consul, Physicians, and a great number of our most honorable citizens, to be seen where it is sold.

Daring Fraud!

This article has been imitated by a notorious counterfeiter. Let it never be purchased or used unless it have the name of L. S. COMSTOCK, or the signature of COMSTOCK & CO., on a splendid wrapper. This is the only external test that will secure the public from deception.

Apply at the wholesale and retail Office, No. 2 Fletcher street, near Maiden Lane and Pearl street. Address, COMSTOCK & CO.,
Wholesale Druggists.

☞ The genuine is for sale by
M. R. WILLKINGS, Fayetteville, N. C.

January 1, 1840. 78-ow1y

BARK!

THE Subscribers wish to contract for the delivery of from 100 to 200 cords of BARK.

L. S. BELDEN & CO.

March 20, 1839. 37tf

Nicholas Nickleby.

A NEW SUPPLY, just received. Also, Holland's Van Buren; Mammon, &c. &c.

E. J. HALE.

Crockery.

500 DOZEN TEAS, 350 dozen Plates, 250 dozen Tumblers,
Just received and for sale by
PETER P. JOHNSON.

April 20, 1839. 42tf

PRIME RIO COFFEE.

Just received, and for Sale,

50 BAGS RIO COFFEE,
25 boxes Claret WINE,
15 hhds. prime N. O. SUGAR.

FOR SALE OR RENT.

LOT on Maiden Lane, with a comfortable HOUSE and out Houses, suitable for a small family.

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.

March 7, 1840.

Received per Henrietta,

100 BOXES RAISINS, in fine order,
50 half boxes do, do do,
For sale at low prices in lots.

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.

Jan. 25, 1840. 82tf

One dozen Mill Saws,

JUST received from Philadelphia, made expressly to order for this market, and of selected Steel.

For sale by
JAMES MARTINE.

April 14, 1840. 93-4w.

Received per Steam Boats,

30 HHDS. prime Cuba MOLASSES,
10 hhds. do N. O. SUGAR,
250 bushels planting IRISH POTATOES.
For sale by
SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.

Feb. 17, 1840. 85tf

NEW AND CHEAP GOODS.

J. & J. KYLE

HAVE just received by the late arrivals from the North, a large and splendid assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Among which are:

Superfine Blue, Black, Olive, Green Brown, Claret, and Cadet-mixed CLOTHS and CASSIMERES,
Irish Linens, Lawns & Diapers, uncommonly cheap,
1475 pieces Calico,
240 do Gingham,
Printed Lawns,
Italian Silks,
Black and colored Grossde-nap,
Pongee and Flag Handkerchiefs,
3-4 to 6-4 brown and bleached Domestics,
Anker Bolting Cloths, very cheap,
With many other articles, all of which being bought by the Package at very reduced prices, will be offered at a small advance for *Cash*, or to punctual customers on the usual time.

April 1, 1840. 91tf

For Sale,

10 HHDS. prime New Orleans SUGAR,
15 do. MOLASSES.

JOHN HUSKE & SON.

March 24, 1840. 90tf

220 BAGS RIO COFFEE,
40 do. Laguira ditto,
5 do. Java ditto,
5 hhds. prime St. Croix SUGAR,
10 do. Porto Rico and N. Orleans ditto,
18 do. Cuba MOLASSES,
5 hhds. and 30 bbls. New Orleans ditto,
10 qr. casks Malaga Wine,
3 do. do. Madeira ditto,
100 kegs Nails,
10 bbls. Tanners' Oil,
2000 sacks Liverpool Salt,
5000 bushels Alum Salt,

For sale by C. T. HAIGH.

April 1, 1840. 91tf

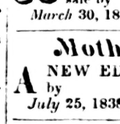
Bay, Rum and Coffee.

JUST RECEIVED and for sale by the Subscriber,—

20 BUNDLES HAY,
10 barrels N. E. RUM,
10 bags RIO COFFEE.

AMOS KIMBALL.

April 7, 1840. 92tf



Several fine Horses

For sale by
JOHN McARN.

April 7, 1840. 92tf

Northern Hay.

50 BUNDLES HAY, just received and for sale by
S. W. TILLINGHAST.

March 30, 1840. 91tf

Mother's Catechism.

A NEW EDITION just published and for sale by
E. J. HALE.

July 25, 1838.

PIANO FORTES.

A GOOD assortment of Piano Fortes may constantly be found for sale at the FEMALE SEMINARY.

Inquire of the PRINCIPALS of the SEMINARY, or of Col. S. T. HAWLEY.

Fayetteville, April 1, 1840. 91-tf

New Orleans Molasses.

50 BARRELS prime N. Orleans MOLASSES,
7 hhds. do do ditto,
For sale by C. T. HAIGH.

Feb. 12, 1840. 84tf

White Sulphur Water.

THE undersigned announce to the public that they are extensively engaged in transporting this celebrated Water, both in Bottles and Barrels, as may be desired by purchasers. They deem it proper to inform the public that the result of long and careful experience, has fully established the fact, that by carefully depriving the wood of which the barrel is made of all of its acid, and otherwise preparing it for the purpose, the Barrel is rendered completely effectual for transporting and preserving this water in its purity and medical efficiency. Persons wishing the Water in Bottles can obtain it of our wholesale agents, Alex. Duval, Richmond, Va.; Charles Ellis & Co., Philadelphia; Richard Norris, Baltimore; or of the Apothecaries in Petersburg, Va. Those wishing it in Barrels, must address their orders to the undersigned, who will deliver it at any convenient shipping point to which it may be ordered.

WILLIAM B. CALDWELL & CO.

White Sulphur Springs, Greenbrier County, Va., March 16, 1840. 92-6w

FROM THE WILMINGTON CHRONICLE.

THE CELEBRATION.

Wednesday last, the 15th instant, having been fixed upon for the purpose of a general celebration of the opening, throughout its whole extent, of the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road, a large number of gentlemen assembled in the town, from various parts of this State, and from Virginia and South Carolina. The state of the weather was unfavorable. But, notwithstanding the fair sun refused its genial beams, all seemed bent on enjoyment, "spite o' wind and weather." At an early hour of the morning, the bells gave out sonorous peals, and the shipping in port ran up their waving flags. Cannon were fired every fifteen minutes during the day, with a National Salute at meridian. At 2 P. M. a procession, composed of invited guests and citizens, including the Presidents, Directors and officers of other Roads, the Board of Internal Improvements, the Literary Board, the President, Directors, Engineers, Agents, and others in the employ of the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road, was formed on Front street, under the direction of Gen. A. McRae, Marshal of the day, assisted by Maj. R. F. Brown, and marched thence to the dinner table, escorted by the Wilmington Volunteers, with their fine band of music. The dinner was set out at the depot, under sheds temporarily prepared for the purpose. About five hundred and fifty were at the tables, which were amply prepared for hungry men. Gen. Owen, the President of the Company, presided, assisted by the Directors, acting as Vice Presidents. As a little *mal-a-propos* to the occasion, a shower of rain came on; it excited however not much attention, there being within more attractive objects for the senses. Good feelings ruled the hour, and good cheer gave quick wings to the nurslings of wit.

Subjoined are the regular, and as many of the volunteer toasts as could be conveniently obtained:—

1. *The occasion we celebrate*—Glorious as a revelation of complete success amid innumerable and unforeseen difficulties, we hail it as the harbinger of brighter days in store for us.

2. *The old North State*—God bless her!

3. *His Excellency Edward B. Dudley*—As the able, bold and fearless Executive, we admire him; as the disinterested and patriotic statesman, we praise him; as the kind, generous-hearted, upright man, we love him.

4. *The Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road*—Our ends and wishes are the same, then let no ambitious rivalry, no petty jealousy divide us, but let

"Ours be the plans of fair delightful peace,
Unwarped by party rage to live like brothers."

5. *Petersburg and Portsmouth Rail Roads*—They are our sisters. May the feelings of that endearing title be preserved.

6. *The Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road*—The basis of internal improvement in our State—may we soon reap the golden harvest of its promise.

7. *Our Chief Engineer, Maj. Walter Gwynn*—Upon our soil he will leave a lasting monument of his genius and enterprise—but in our hearts a still more lasting monument—the memory of himself.

Major Gwynn acknowledged in a handsome manner the compliment conveyed in this toast, and offered this sentiment:

Wilmington—First among the cities of the earth for hospitality, liberality and enterprise. She has passed through the fiery ordeal, and spread her fame throughout the land.

8. *The regeneration of the State*—Slowly but surely the work advances, and the night of ignorance and apathy is fast brightening into the full dawn of Education and Internal Improvement.

9. *Rail Roads and Canals*—Better than hooks of steel for grappling us to each other, and making us a tree, happy and enlightened people.

10. *The Supreme Court of North Carolina*—The learning which adorns its bench affords the best exponent of our reverence for the laws.

11. *The Mentor of the Standard*—The able and indefatigable champion of Internal Improvements.

12. *The distinguished dead of our Town*—Blakeley, McRee, and Jos. A. Hill—The Sailor, the Soldier, and the Statesman—While we are rejoicing in the glory of our own achievements, let us not be unmindful of their past services and present fame.

13. *Woman*—The star that guides the wanderer to happiness. "The rainbow to the storms of life."

Major A. Black, of Charleston.—*North and South Carolina*—In their institutions, their interests, and their sympathies, one and the same; like the Siamese twins, their destinies are inseparable.

Edmund Ruffin, Esq., of Petersburg.—*The Rail Roads of North Carolina and Virginia*—May these *lines of connection* between the two States cause them to forget the existence of the *line of separation*.

John W. Syme, of Petersburg.—*The old North State and the old Dominion*—*Old* friends and *old* neighbors; like *old* wine, the older they get the more they minister to *Internal* Improvement.

Col. James Burney, of Wilmington.—*Rail Roads and Steam Boats*—May they connect every portion of our country.

Dr. John Bragg, of Petersburg.—*Rail Roads*—In peace, a never failing source of prosperity; in war, a strong arm of national defence.

R. B. Haxall, President of the Richmond and Petersburg Rail Road.—The Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road—Truly a great work in its extent, almost national—it must flourish notwithstanding the doubts and opposition of the *ignorant* and *illiberal*.

Charles Dimmock, Gen. Agent of the Portsmouth Rail Road.—*North Carolina*—No more can it be said of her "*she sleeps*," when we see her boundless forest threaded with Rail Roads—her hitherto swamps made pleasant fields—and the intellect of her youthful sons guided and enlightened by a most liberal hand.

Henry D. Bird, President of the Petersburg Rail Road.—*The Engineer of the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road*—By his works we know him, the noble line before our eyes is a lasting record of his abilities.

Isaac N. Cardozo, of Charleston.—*The Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road*—Ingrafted on the soil of North Carolina, may its harvest be bountiful and abundant.

Richard Hines, of Edgecombe.—*The President and Directors of the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road*—Well done good and faithful servants, you shall have your reward.

C. C. Battle, of Raleigh.—*The union of the States, and the States of the Union*—The former the rail way, the latter the locomotives to transport speedily all the powers of the constitution.

Dr. S. P. Andrews, of Wayne.—*Wilmington and the interior counties*—An intimate union and reciprocal friendship and confidence.

James S. Green, of Wilmington.—*Halifax, Nash, Edgecome, Wayne, Duplin, Hanover and Brunswick*—Honorable and powerful agents in bringing this mighty work to pass.

Dr. Spencer, of Petersburg.—*North Carolina and Virginia*—They are bound together by bonds of friendship as strong as hooks of steel.

J. C. Burgwyn, of Newbern.—*The Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road*—The backbone of the State; may the State never suffer from an affection of the spine.

B. D. Battle, of Nash—*The triumph of steam power*—But yesterday as it were, the ingenuity of man conceived it not.

H. D. Dird, President of the Petersburg Road.—*Rail Roads and Canals*—The veins and arteries of the country, the more they are extended, the more is the healthy current of prosperity diffused.

Walter Gwynn, Chief Engineer of the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road.—*Col. Slocumb*—We greet you a brave and patriotic soldier of the Revolution.

S. B. Spruill, of Jackson.—*Major Walter Gwynn*—Not less the able financier *than* Engineer—the costs of whose works, never exceed the estimate.

R. S. Moore, of Newbern.—*Education and Internal Improvements*—The basis and superstructure on which depend the prosperity and independence of North Carolina.

David Jones, of Pennsylvania.—*The magnificent and gigantic enterprise of the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road.*—Its completion is beyond a parallel; under the management of a wise and able directory, the Stockholders may expect handsome dividends.

T. I. Jarrett, of Virginia.—*The President, Directors and Company of the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road*—We extend to them our hearty congratulations, and wish them a God-speed.

R. L. Myers, of Washington, N. C.—*The opening of Nagg's-Head*—May the execution of this enterprise soon furnish an outlet for the products of North Eastern Carolina.

Walter Gwynn, Chief Engineer.—*The great chain of Rail Road from North to South*—Harmony and concert of action indispensable to success.

P. K. Dickinson, of Wilmington.—*The Iron Ore of North Carolina*—May smelting furnaces and sledge hammers, soon fashion it for use, and a wise course of Internal Improvement give her sons an opportunity of bringing it to market.

Col. Jacobs, of South Carolina.—*The completion of the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road*—An evidence that the Legislature and people of North Carolina have not slumbered while their interest and the public good require them to be wakeful.

T. I. Jarret, of Virginia.—*Wilmington and Weldon*—The completion of our road, verifies the adage that extremes meet.

Walter Gwynn, Chief Engineer.—*Henry D. Bird, President of the Petersburg Rail Road*—The able and efficient officer—the accomplished gentleman.

Geo. O'Driscoll, Assistant Engineer.—*Virginius Newton—our late associate*—Distinguished for excellence of heart, and soundness of head—we can never forget him.

W. B. Meares, of Wilmington.—*M. T. Goldsborough and F. N. Barbarin, principal assistant Engineers of our Road*—Their valuable services have secured to them our grateful remembrance.

R. H. Cowan, of Wilmington.—*The assistant Engineers of our Road.*—Their untiring zeal and devotion to the interests of the Company, entitle them to our highest praise.

Michael Lazarus, of Charleston.—*The Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road Company*—We owe them our thanks for the unparalleled zeal and energy with which their road has been constructed, a work of which the State may well be proud.

John F. Burgwyn, of Newbern.—*Rail Roads*—May those who rail at Rail Roads, be rode upon a rail.

L. C. Pierce.—*The completion of the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road*—A proud era in the history of our State.

The Assistant Engineers.—M. T. Goldsborough, Principal Assistant Engineer of the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road Company—Best loved where he is best known.

Thomas C. Garrison.—The Soldiers of the Revolution—To them we are indebted for the liberty we enjoy.

A. Lazarus, of Wilmington.—*Fayetteville*—Our old neighbor—the Cape Fear binds us in bonds of interest, and good feeling unites us in friendship; may she ere long invite us to celebrate the completion of the Western Rail Road.

Col. C. Jones, of Hillsborough.—*The Town of Wilmington*—The devouring element has deprived her of a portion of her wealth, but nothing can deprive her of the spirit of enterprise, and of her feelings of hospitality and kindness.

Maj. H. W. Husted.—*The junction of the Raleigh and Gaston, and Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Roads*—What mutual interest should join, let not false pride keep asunder.

E. J. Hale, of Fayetteville.—*Wilmington*—The modern Archimides;—she has found the fulcrum, applied the lever, and raised the State.

Maj. Hinton.—*The Stockholders, President and Directors, of the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road*—May their prosperity equal their liberality.

Doyle O'Hanlon, of Fayetteville.—*The projectors of the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road*—Their works have equalled the love of their countrymen.

Frederick C. Hill, of Wilmington.—*Our common mother—North Carolina*—Rich in all the elements of wealth, she looks to the wisdom of her sons—their energy, learning, and industry, to achieve her greatness.

G. B. Burgwyn, of Newbern.—*The citizens of Wilmington*—Under the pressure of severe calamity, they have exhibited firmness and resolution, energy and enterprise—may they, by the enjoyment of a long season of prosperity be enabled to exercise to the greatest extent what they are well known to possess—a generous hospitality to strangers, and brotherly love and affection among themselves.

The following named gentlemen, who were among the invited guests, not being able to attend, sent letters of excuse, accompanied by the toasts attached to their respective names.

Tristram Tupper, Prest. of the Charleston and Hamburg Rail Road.—The Rip Van Winkle of the South, is awake! and so far now from meriting this epithet, she bids fair to rival and eclipse the "Ogre of the seven league boots" in her rapid strides.

George W. Mordecai, President of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road.—The Town of Wilmington, the enterprize and public spirit of her citizens, surpassed only by their hospitality, may she derive all the promised benefits from her noble undertaking, and arise like the Phœnix more splendid from her ashes.

James Graham, Member of Congress.—*Internal Improvements*—Like the Dutchman's bridge, the *nighest* way to *every* place.

Pasteur & Moore, Editors of the Newbern Spectator.—The citizens of Wilmington, the President and Directors of the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road, and the chief Engineer, who began and completed *the longest Rail Road in the world*—North Carolina owes them a debt of gratitude for their great work and encouraging example.

John McWilliams of Washington, N. C.—May the President Directors & Co. of the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road, who with a perseverance deserving all praise have pushed this noble work to its completion, *more* than realize their highest expectations.

Gen. S. F. Patterson.—*The cause of Internal Improvement in North Carolina*—May its course be onward and upward, until every hill and valley of the west shall give evidence of its beneficial and vivifying influence.

J. B. Whitridge, M. D., of Charleston, S. C.—*The spirit of enterprize*—North Carolina has indeed risen from her slumbers, having recently accomplished a magnificent work—to wit, *the longest Rail Road in the world*; the completion of which is very justly made the subject of a public celebration and the occasion of general joy. This achievement of her citizens, and especially of the citizens of Wilmington, aided by the liberality of the State, evinces a spirit of enterprize commensurate with the great undertaking. The projection and accomplishment of this formidable work is in good keeping with the *Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence*, and manifests as well the spirit of enterprize, which is a sure guarantee of the onward course of North Carolina.

Col. R. W. Alston of South Carolina.—North Carolina, the system for reclaiming her waste lands—the founding of her schools and colleges, and the Internal Improvements projected and in progress within her limits—all indicate a policy of which her citizens justly may be proud—They are the sure elements of future greatness, of a wealth and social power to be gained without the sacrifice of a single virtue.

William Dearing, President of the Georgia Rail Road and Banking Company.—*The State of North Carolina*—She is about to prove her nick-name of Rip Van Winkle to be a slander.

Hugh Campbell of Fayetteville.—*The noble enterprise* of the *town* of *Wilmington*, may the shrill steam-whistle of your locomotives, wake up our brethren of the west to clear the track towards the rich mines of the mountain region of North Carolina.

Elijah Fuller of Fayetteville.—The people of Wilmington, they have only to *will* a thing *and it is done.*

A letter was also received from Judge Saunders, as below.

RALEIGH, April 10th, 1840.

Gentlemen—I regret that previous engagements deprive me of the pleasure of accepting your polite invitation to the celebration on the 15th inst. Allow me to express my best wishes for the success of your great work, and the hope that it may fully realize the highest expectations of its friends and enterprizing projectors.

I have the honor to be,
with great respect,
your obedient servant,
R. M. SAUNDERS.

To the President and Directors of the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road.

TRUTH IN A NUT-SHELL.

The following Communication, which we find in the last number of that spirited Journal, the "Whig Banner," contains a vast deal in a small compass. Farmers, Mechanics and other laborers, read it:—

MR. EDITOR:—Van Buren is now in the 4th year of his Reign, and during all the time, he and his party have had a majority in both branches of Congress and *they* must be held responsible for the present deplorable consequences. The present low wages for work, and low prices for produce is the result of their wild and wanton measure, the *Sub-Treasury*. It may be *fun* for the office-holders, but it is *death* to the people. Van Buren quietly pockets $25,000 of Gold and Silver, and says with cold contemptuous indifference, "*The people are apt to look for too much from the Government!*" Van Buren's policy as appears from the present condition of prices and things, is, that the Farmer and Mechanic, and all working men, shall *sell low and buy high.* Our work, our Corn or Wheat *must go low;* our Coffee, Sugar, &c. *must come high.* That is, whatever we make *at home*, must be sold at the *lowest* price; for what we get from *foreign countries*, we must pay the *highest* prices. This places the working men of the country on a level with the white servants of Europe, and turns *Freemen* into slaves. It is a policy in favor of the rich altogether. It sells the poor to the rich, and delivers them over as bondsmen. May God, in his mercy, open the eyes of our people, enable them to dismiss their party prejudices and see the true path of our country's good, and walk in it.

Yours, A FARMER.

Going the whole.—At a meeting of Loco Focos in Yancy County, in this State, the following reason is assigned for refusing to support Gen. Harrison, viz:

"Because we believe him to be, both *mentally* and *physically*, incompetent to discharge the duties of that important office."

To say nothing of the General's mental powers, we will wager a bottle of *hard cider*, that he can maul more rails in a day, plough over more ground, thresh more grain, and *do it better too*, than any one who was present at this meeting and assented to the Resolution.—*Raleigh Register.*

MIRROR FOR THE PEOPLE.

The following tabular statement, exhibiting the expenditures of the General Government from the year 1825 to the year 1839, inclusive, will show the progress of *Economy and Reform* under the reign of our self-styled Democracy. It seems to us that the people are, like Dr. Franklin's boy, paying too dearly for the whistle, when they consent to such an augmentation of the public expenditures, because the men in power pretend to be Democrats! Look at the table:

1825	$11 490 459
1826	12 062 316
1827	12.653.095
1828	13,296 041
Mr. Adams' administration	$50,301,921
Average for each year, $12,575,477.	
1829	$12 660,460
1830	13.229.533
1831	13,864,067
1832	16,516,388
1833	22,713,756
1834	18,435,417
1835	17,514.950
1836	30,868,164
Gen. Jackson's administration	$145,792,735
Average for each year, 18,224,092.	
1837	$39,164,745
1838	40,427,218
1839	31,816,000
Mr. Van Buren's 3 first years	$111,406,955
Average for each year, $37,135,651.	

Now, where has all this money gone? Why, in ten years past, about $85,000 of it have been expended in decorating and furnishing the *Democratic* President's house—upwards of $800 per annum! Pretty dear, this, for the whistle! Is it not? And then for a huge slice of the balance, we refer to Swartwout, Price, Boyd, Harris, and the other Defaulters, a history of the doings of some of whom we publish this morning.—Read it, and ponder on the blessings of *Modern* Democracy!

Wit is brushwood; judgment timber; the one gives the greatest flame, the other yields the burnable heat; and both meeting make the best fire.

"Pick his flint and try him again!"—Such was the language of Henry Clay in regard to Gen. Harrison. Yes we will try again; and he is to good a musket to miss fire twice. Mr. Martin Van Buren has no such hope. He is a locofoco, and a locofoco can be lit but once, and then it goes out forever. There is a slight smell of brimstone, and that is the last of it.

Chil. Herald.

A party office-holder.—Prentice says that a few weeks ago, a Mr. James, the Loco Foco treasurer of Logan county, Ohio, ran away, a defaulter to the amount of $7,000. Before running, he informed his Loco Foco friends that he had not a single farthing of the money in his possession, having expended the whole for the benefit of the party. The party don't blame him, but the people do.

FROM TEXAS.

NEW ORLEANS, April 8, 1840.

Late and Important from Texas.—By the steamer New York, Capt. Wright, papers of a date from Galveston as late as the 3d of April have been received. They contain the particulars of a bloody affray at San Antonio, in which a number of Cumanche chiefs were slain. It seems a party of Cumanches came into town to negotiate for the surrender of their white prisoners. The inhabitants attempted to detain them as prisoners and hostages. A fight ensued, and all the savages excepting the women and children were shot down. Throughout this sanguinary affair, we regret to discover that the Texians have evinced a disregard to the usages and rules of nations, which, in a civilized people, no perfidy of the savage can excuse. The Cumanches visited San Antonio with the avowed intention of negotiating a treaty. Under such circumstances, they should have been safe from violence.—*Bulletin.*

Editors looking up.—We see from time to time in the papers, a paragraph with the above heading, containing the information that the conductor of some paper has been elected constable, councilman, assemblyman, Governor, member of Congress, etc., as if it were a matter of astonishment that a man, capable of directing, on his own responsibility, much of the public mind, should be deemed worthy of sharing with two or three hundred in the making of a few laws, or of being the instrument to distribute a few offices on party grounds. A case has occured in New Hampshire, which appears to us to give occasion for a proper kind of paragraph:—*U. S. Gazette.*

Governors looking up.—His Excellency Isaac Hill, for six years member of the Senate of the United States, and subsequently for several years Governor of the commonwealth of New Hampshire, has become editor of a weekly paper called "The Farmer's Friend." We congratulate him on his promotion, and point to the case as illustrative of the maxim, that industry and application lead to success.

The Merchants of Buffalo have resolved to discontinue the practice of *exposing their goods to the wind, sun, dust, rain, and thieves, and save money by advertising in the newspapers.* The merchants of Cannon Place in this city have wisely adopted a similar course. Their doors are no longer blockaded by coarse boxes, and hung round with shawls and calicos.

The benefit of this course to the printer and merchant is reciprocal. The merchant contributes to the support of the press, and the dissemination of knowledge, moral and political, and the printer spreads before his readers a list of the merchants' vendibles. The retail dry goods and grocery merchants, have daily proofs of the advantages of advertising in a family paper.—*Troy Mail.*

The editor of the Baltimore Clipper discourseth in this wise on a matter of some interest to our fair readers:

The New Fashionable Bonnets.—The late fashion of spring and summer bonnets is decidedly chaste and beautiful. They are, in the ladies' own language, the sweetest things we ever did see. We have observed several in our promenades in Baltimore street, and if it were possible for the skilful hand of art to add anything to the natural bloom and beauty of a monumental lady, it is done by these bonnets. They are white as the driven snow, formed entirely of the most costly lace, and ornamented with artificial flowers similar in appearance to the real gems of Flora herself.

Love.—"If women do snarl upon a feller's heart strings, though, they keep him out of other scrapes, any body will tell you that. A man that is in love a leetle is not always running into rum holes, and other such places. He don't go gambling, and isn't a sneaking round of nights.

"Love, according to my notion of it, is a good anchor for us on this 'ere voyage of life!—it brings us up so all standing when we put on too much sail—It puts me in mind, now I think on it of our cruise through Hell Gate in Capt. Doolittle's sloop; for just as the tide and wind was carrying us on the rocks, we dropt anchor and kept off. I look on the uses of woman purty much as I look on the freshet that in the spring brings down the Connecticut the real rich soil for the meadows in Weathersfield. They make a great deal of splutter and fuss in their spring time, with their rustles and their ribbons, and their flotillas, I know; but when they light on a feller for good, they are the real onion patches of his existence. Put us together, and the soil will grow any thing; but keep us apart, and we are all thistles and nettles."—*Jonathan Slick.*

A good Anecdote.—An old gentleman of eighty-four, having taken to the altar a young damsel of about sixteen, the clergyman said to him, "The font is at the other end of the church." "What do I want with the font?" said the old gentleman. "I beg your pardon," said the clerical wit, "I thought you had brought this child to be christened."

Short Hand.—An individual who keeps a small store for the sale of "notions," in a country town, placed the following notice on the door, when about being absent one afternoon, "B back about T time."

Communications.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

At a Convention of Delegates from the Counties composing the Electoral District No. 7, held at Rockingham, for the purpose of nominating an Electoral Candidate to be placed upon the Harrison and Tyler Ticket,

On motion of Gen. Alfred Dockery, P. H. Winston, Esquire, was called to the Chair, from whence he explained the object of the Convention in a very strong and appropriate address. On motion of John B. Kelly, Gen. Alfred Dockery and Cornelius Dowd, Jr. were appointed Vice Presidents, and on motion of Dr. Sam'l C. Bruce, Thomas Waddill, Jr. and John W. Covington were appointed Secretaries.

The Convention being organized, the list of Delegates from the different Counties was called over, and the following gentlemen appeared:—

From Cumberland.—John Winslow, Esq., John W. Huske, Esq., Capt. Hector McNeill, John Cade and Walter Draughon.

Robeson.—John McNair, Capt. John McNeill and John Gilchrist, Esq.

Moore.—John B. Kelly, Esq., Wm. M. McBryde, Dr. Jno. Chalmers, Dr. Samuel C. Bruce, Cornelius Dowd, Jr., James McGilvary and Daniel McKenzie.

Richmond.—Lauchlin McLaurin, George Thomas, Alex. C. McKinnon, Malcom L. Douglass, Samuel Gibson, Robert J. Steele, Daniel McNeill, Arch'd S. McKay, J. C. Baker, Chas. Malloy, Hector McMillan, John Watson, Alex. McDonald, Capt. Joseph Hines, Luke Gibson, Esq., J. A. Dumas, John Morrison, D. T. Harbert, Jas. Graham, Duncan C. Wright, H. H. Covington, Maj. Alex. McKay, John C. Graham, Malcom C. Morrison, Gen. A. Dockery, Sam'l Gibson and John W. Covington.

Anson.—D. D. Daniel, A. C. Adams, James M. Flake, Joshua Moss, N. P. Liles, James C. Bennett, Joseph P. Smith, Thomas Waddill, Jr., Jno. Smith, Benj. Hooker, J. C. Flake, Geo. Dunlap, Wm. Little, Jr., P. H. Winston, T. S. Ashe, W. E. Troy, Wm. Allen, Esq., Robt. J. Raiford, Moses W. Culbertson, Col. James M. Waddill and Sam'l Spencer.

On motion of John Winslow, Esq., a committee, consisting of one Delegate from each county composing this Electoral District, was appointed to draft a Preamble and Resolutions for the consideration of the meeting. Whereupon the President appointed the following, viz:—T. S. Ashe of Anson, S. C. Bruce of Moore, John Gilchrist of Robeson, R. J. Steele of Richmond, and John Winslow of Cumberland, who reported, through their Chairman, T. S. Ashe, the following Preamble and Resolutions:—

WHEREAS, we are solemnly impressed with the conviction, and every day's experience but gives new assurance of its justness, that our Government has been grossly mismanaged by those intrusted with its administration; that the common good has been overlooked by them in the great struggles for the success of their party, by wrapping themselves up in a selfish policy of doing nothing and proposing nothing but what tends to the advantage of their cause; —a policy, the effect of which is to break down the barriers with which the Executive department of the Federal Government has been guarded by the wisdom of our forefathers, and to vest in the Executive powers not delegated by the Constitution;—a policy, which has sought to entail upon us a Standing Army, an institution which has ever proved itself a curse to republics, and has never failed to overshadow their liberties;—a policy, which has been at war with our credit system, at war with our commerce, and at war with our agricultural interests: And whereas, we, as citizens of North Carolina, feel a deep concern on the subject of our national domain, to a proportionable share of which we conceive that we are entitled by the deeds of cession,—and it has been the settled policy of the present Administration to divest us of this treasure, and confer it, by a species of legalized bribery, on the Western States:—And whereas, Martin Van Buren, professing himself a Democrat, has shown himself totally regardless of the popular will, by repeatedly forcing on the Representatives of the people the consideration of his favorite bantling, the Sub-Treasury, after it had been frowned down and rejected thrice by them:

1. *Resolved*, That we heartily approve the nomination of WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON and JOHN TYLER, as candidates for the offices of President and Vice President,—because we regard their election as a means of delivering the country from the injurious policy of the present administration of the General Government.

2. *Resolved*, That we regard the plan proposed by the President of raising two hundred thousand men as a permanent military force, not an organization of the militia, but a scheme for raising a standing army of a size disproportioned to the necessities of the country, and therefore a violation of one of the most important maxims of free government, that standing armies are dangerous in time of peace.

3. *Resolved*, That we regard the Sub-Treasury as a measure which will produce great injury to the country, tending to increase the frequency and extent of commercial revulsions, and to lower the price of wages and the value of property, for the benefit of monied capitalists and officers only.

4. *Resolved*, That, as the Public Lands were derived from the States upon the condition that their proceeds should be applied to the payment of the debts of the United States, and, after that purpose should be effected, to the common benefit, it would be contrary to the deeds of cession and to public justice, that the Lands, or their proceeds, or any share thereof, not in proportion to the population of the several States, should be given to any of the States of the Union in which the Public Lands happen to be situated.

5. *Resolved*, That the Executive department of the General Government has usurped the exercise of important powers which do not constitutionally belong to it, and has made an improper use of its constitutional powers, and is now seeking the means to enable it to enforce any powers which it may hereafter think fit to assume; and that it is the duty of enlightened patriots to expose the usurpations and abuses of power, and to oppose, by all constitutional means, any measures by which the Executive department may be unduly strengthened.

Which, after very eloquent and able arguments from Messrs. Winslow of Cumberland and Gilchrist of Robeson, were adopted by acclamation.

On motion of Walter Draughon, the following Delegates were appointed a committee to nominate a Candidate for Elector, viz:—John Smith and Moses W. Culbertson, of Anson; W. Draughon and John Cade, of Cumberland; John McNeill and John McNair, of Robeson; Wm. M. McBryde and James McGilvary, of Moore, and Stephen Wall and George Thomas, of Richmond;—who, through their Chairman, Mr. Smith, offered the name of JOHN B. KELLY, Esq. of Moore, which nomination was *unanimously* accepted by the Convention.

Mr. Kelly then rose, and after returning his thanks to the Convention, addressed the audience for about two hours, and in a most eloquent and able manner reviewed the course of the present and last Administrations, and made a masterly expose of the policy of Van Buren's Sub-Treasury and 200,000 standing army project. He then, in a very short and concise manner, gave the assembly a history of Gen. Harrison's military and political career.

On motion of Col. Thos. Waddill,

Resolved, That this Convention respectfully request John B. Kelly, Esq., our Electoral candidate, to visit the people of this District, and address them on political matters pending the Presidential election.

On motion of John W. Flake, the President appointed A. Myers of Anson, D. McKenzie of Moore, J. D. Pemberton of Richmond, and Hector McNeill of Cumberland, a committee to appoint a candidate for Elector in the event of a vacancy occurring in the nomination of this Convention.

On motion of Col. James M. Waddill,

Resolved, That this Convention regard with esteem and satisfaction the watchful, dignified and able manner in which E. J. Hale, Esq. has defended and sustained the true policy of our country against the corruptions of those in power.

On motion of J. Williams, Esq.,

Resolved, That the thanks of this Convention are due and hereby tendered to the President, Vice Presidents and Secretaries, for the able and efficient manner with which they have discharged the duties of their appointments.

On motion of A. S. McKay,

Resolved, That the Whig Editors of this State be requested to publish the proceedings of this Convention.

On motion for an adjournment, the President, in a few appropriate remarks, urging upon the Whigs the importance of union, and preparation for the approaching contest, adjourned the Convention *sine die*.

P. H. WINSTON, *President*.

A. DOCKERY, } *Vice Presidents*.
C. DOWD, Jr., }

JNO. W. COVINGTON, } *Secretaries*.
T. WADDILL, Jr., }

FOR THE OBSERVER.

At a meeting of a portion of the Republican Whig Young Men of the County of Richmond, at the Court House in Rockingham, on the 21st instant, Col. John W. Covington was called to the Chair, and Stephen Williams appointed Secretary.

On motion, a committee consisting of Dr. C. C. Covington, James D. Pemberton and B. L. Dumas, was appointed to report resolutions for this meeting, who reported the following:

Resolved, That this meeting most heartily approve of the Young Men's Republican Whig Convention to be held in the City of Baltimore on the 4th of May next; and in earnest of our determination to cooperate with the Young Men throughout the Union in perpetuating the free institutions of our beloved country uncorrupted to future generations, we wish a representation in said Convention.

Resolved, That Col. John W. Covington, John W. Leak, Lauchlin McLaurin, Wm. Wallace McFarland, Isaac Dockery, Col. G. A. Nicholson and James D. Pemberton, be appointed to represent the Republican Whig Young Men of Richmond County in the said Convention.

The said Resolutions were unanimously adopted.

On motion, Allan McCaskill, Esq., Jas. A. Covington, Franklin Dumas and Hampton Le Grand, were appointed to apprise the Delegation of their appointment.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be sent to the Editor of the Fayetteville Observer for publication.

Whereupon the meeting adjourned.

JOHN W. COVINGTON, *Ch'n.*
STEPHEN WILLIAMS, *Sec'y.*

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Agreeable to public notice, a meeting of the Whigs of the Wadesborough District assembled at the Court House on the 18th instant, for the purpose of nominating delegates to a Convention to be held in Wadesborough on the 1st May next, to select suitable persons to represent this County in the next General Assembly. The meeting was organized by calling Dr. Thomas D. Parke to the Chair, and appointing Maj. Calvin Myers, Secretary. The object of the meeting was explained by a suitable address from the Chair; after which, Messrs. A. Myers, E. S. Hubbard, and James M. Waddill, addressed the meeting in an appropriate manner, whereupon it was moved that the Chair appoint five delegates to attend the General Convention of the County on the 1st May next, when the following gentlemen were named: Alex'r Little, Esq. Col. Redding Anderson, Thomas S. Little, Col. Wm. G. Smith and G. B. Winfrey.

The greatest enthusiasm seemed to pervade the meeting, which was unsually large for the occasion; and it is evident that the prospects of the Whig cause are brightening in this County, the efforts of the office-holders to dictate to the people of Anson, to the contrary notwithstanding.

R.

Death of Judge White.—A Knoxville (Tennessee) paper mentions the death of the Hon. Hugh L. White, late a Senator of the United States—a man of distinguished talents, sound judgment, great political sagacity, and of inflexible integrity. We have not time to say more of the deceased, nor is it perhaps necessary. He was known and respected throughout the nation. Judge White was one of the candidates for Presidential electors in Tennessee on the Harrison ticket.

A late Natchez paper has published facts of some interest to the cotton-planters in the United States. It appears that the British Government last year appropriated sixty thousand dollars for the purpose of obtaining the necessary information, machinery, and operatives, for improving the cultivation of cotton in British India. An English agent, sent to visit Mississippi and Louisiana, has succeeded in hiring eight Mississippians and one Louisianian, who are to proceed without delay to India, and, on their arrival there, take charge each one of a cotton plantation, which may serve as models for those of the natives. These Americans are to carry with them cotton-gins, as well as plantation tools and husbandry, of the most approved patterns known or used in the Southern States.

A Disclaimer.—General Zaremby had a very long Polish name. The King having heard of it, one day asked him good humoredly, "Pray Zaremby what is your name?" The General repeated to him immediately the whole of his long name.—"Why,' said the king, "the devil himself never had such a name." "I should presume not, sir," replied the general, "as he was *no relation of mine*."

A Precious Genius.—"Where is the *East?*" inquired the mistress of a school of one of her young pupils, whom she was questioning on the situations of the points, North, South, East, and West. "*In the jug!*" answered the little geographer.

"Oh, *Nanny*, wilt thou gang wi' me," as the feller said ven he was trying to steal the *goat*.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 29, 1840.

"ONE PRESIDENTIAL TERM—THE INTEGRITY OF THE PUBLIC SERVANTS—THE SAFETY OF THE PUBLIC MONEY—AND THE GENERAL GOOD OF THE PEOPLE."

TO THE PUBLIC.

In the North Carolinian of this day, I find "A Card," signed by Louis D. Henry, and Thomas N. Cameron, which demands a notice at my hands.

In the first place, however, I take occasion to say, that those persons deny, and I have assurances to that effect from friends of my own, that they either authorized or permitted the publication of the article in the Carolinian which drew forth my statements in last week's Observer. My reasons for indulging that "presumption," were, that it is well known, that Dr. Cameron has occasionally acted as Editor of that paper in the absence of Mr. Holmes; that he assailed me *anonymously* and unjustly through its columns some months ago, at a time when he was *apparently* my personal friend; that it was natural enough that Mr. Holmes should, before publishing any thing on so delicate a subject, consult his most intimate personal and political friend, who ought to be familiar with all the circumstances, and moreover, though the paragraph in the Carolinian was much talked of, I did not hear from any one that either Mr. Henry or Dr. Cameron disavowed it, or contradicted its unjust insinuations against me. Yet further, because I believed that Mr. Henry also had, within a few weeks past, been a contributor to the Editorial columns of the Carolinian. These were, in my opinion, a sufficient justification for my presumption. I am now happy to state that that presumption was unfounded.

I now proceed to the "Card," from which I extract such portions as I shall comment on.

From the Card.

Mr. Hale uses this language "Dr. Cameron *proposed* that I should select some friend with whom he might confer" "to settle the difference amicably:" and conveys the idea that this *proposition* was made after the *challenge* was received and that he (Hale,) *then* consented, and the challenge was withdrawn.

The facts are not so. On the contrary, Mr. Hale, after perusing the first note of Mr. Henry, asking an avowal or disavowal of the insult complained of, and before any challenge was given, stated that he would consult a friend and give an answer.

Now I say, solemnly and deliberately, that I never did say to Dr. Cameron, after the delivery of the first note, and before any challenge was given, that I would consult a friend. In this he is entirely mistaken. During the first interview between Dr. Cameron and myself, I had no idea of consulting a friend, and therefore could not, and *did not*, state any such thing. The facts are these: When Dr. Cameron presented Mr. Henry's first note, asking an avowal or disavowal of the insult complained of, I commenced a verbal statement of the circumstances which caused what he calls the insult. Dr. Cameron declined to convey a verbal answer, and asked, with earnestness, for one in writing. After some objection to making so formal a reply, I consented, and told him that I would write a reply and hand to him. Instead of going, as he represents, to consult Mr. Winslow, I went to my desk to write out a reply to Mr. Henry, which I intended should be a simple statement of the circumstances, justifying my response to his speech, on the ground that he had, in a public promiscuous assembly, made remarks reflecting on the party with which I acted. I solemnly aver, that up this moment, no thought had entered my mind relative to consulting any one. Whilst in the act of writing out this reply, it occurred to me that the language of Mr. Henry's note was offensive. Not willing to act on my own judgment in the matter, I called at Mr. Winslow's and asked his, which concurred with my own. I then wrote a note to Dr. Cameron, declining to answer Mr. Henry's note on that ground.

The next thing that occurred, was the presentation, by Dr. Cameron, of the challenge. I aver, most solemnly, that my first remark to Dr. Cameron, after reading that paper, was an absolute and unconditional refusal to accept it. That I added, *immediately after that refusal*, a declaration, to Dr. Cameron, that he might tell Mr. Henry, that I intended to protect myself, from any assault, either on my person or my character, that might be attempted by him, and *then* added the remarks, the substance of which Dr. Cameron and Mr. Henry have given, about the parties being all members of a Church. I solemnly and positively aver, that Dr. Cameron *then proposed*, that I should select some friend with whom he might confer, with a view to an amicable settlement; that Dr. Cameron had, up to that time, *no* knowledge that I had consulted, or intended to consult any one. To this proposition, thus coming from him, I assented, and proposed that he should accompany me to Mr. Winslow's office, where, after a brief consultation between Mr. Winslow and myself, and a further brief consultation between Dr. Cameron, Mr. Winslow and myself, I left them.

As to the proposition for the withdrawal of the challenge, I never have said that it was made by Dr. Cameron; and supposed that any person would know that such a proposition must necessarily have come from Mr. Winslow. And I now, for the first time, learn, that it was only conditionally withdrawn "till 12 o'clock."

Again I quote from the Card:—

"Mr. Hale by his published article would make the impression that he did not consult with his friend relative to the dispute, until after he was challenged."

The fact is not so. I "would" make no such impression, because it was not the fact. The impression I would make, was, that *Dr. Cameron did not know*, until after the challenge, that I had consulted with any one.

In addition to this "Card," I find in the same paper, an appeal "To the Public," signed by Dr. Cameron, which also requires some notice.

The tendency of that appeal is to convey impressions injurious to me, not warranted by the whole facts, because the circumstance that actually led to the settlement of the difficulty, is not introduced, to-wit, Mr. Henry's conversation with Mr. Winslow, (which it is due to truth to say, he did not *authorize* Mr. Winslow to repeat to me, but which Mr. Winslow did repeat to me,) respecting his freedom from any intention to insult the party with which I was acting in his speech in the Town Hall; and as to his having made *me* a written apology some years before when he supposed he had wounded my feelings.

I proceed to give a full account of the whole matter,—an account not prepared for the *present* occasion, but written when I first heard of the false reports in circulation in 1834. In regard to this full account, I here remark, that I have never seen it since it was written and despatched, up to the moment I am now writing, (Saturday forenoon,) and further, that I was not aware that it was in existence until two days ago. I have not yet seen it. It is still in the possession of the Reverend gentleman into whose hands it fell in 1834, and I know not what it contains except from memory. I only know that it contains what the articles I am commenting on is deficient in, *the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth.* Here it follows:*—[*See Note.*]

TO THE PUBLIC.

STEAM BOAT POCAHONTAS, CHESAPEAKE BAY, *September* 5, 1834.

On my way to New York, I have this evening learned, for the first time, that a correspondence which recently occurred between Louis D. Henry, Esq. and myself, has been the subject of conversation in Fayetteville, and that it has been most grossly misrepresented, to my prejudice. I had hoped, for the sake of the Church of which we are both communicant members, that the whole matter was buried within the bosoms of five individuals. Indeed, I was assured, by Dr. Cameron, (I have no doubt in good faith,) who acted as the *friend* of Mr. Henry in this matter, that it was. Finding it to be otherwise, and not willing to remain under any imputation, come from what quarter it may, I have determined to publish the correspondence. There is nothing in it of which I have any reason to be ashamed on my own account.

On Saturday the 23d ult., I received through Dr. Cameron the following note.

FAYETTEVILLE, SATURDAY MORNING, August 23, 1834.

Edward J. Hale, Esq.—Sir: During my absence from home this week, in attendance on Sampson County Court, I was informed for the first time, that on the day of our late town election, and while I was addressing my party on the necessity of maintaining good order, that you in an *open* and *public* manner proposed to your party, or the standers by, to give my address *three groans.*—If such insulting conduct did proceed from you, the noise and confusion of the occasion prevented me from hearing it, or it would have been brought to your attention at an earlier date.

Whatever degree of toleration, such an occasion might demand towards so gross an insult, proceeding from an inferior source, your station in society forbids that I should overlook it.—The purpose of this communication is to ask from you a plain avowal or disavowal of the conduct imputed to you; and on the contingency that you avow it, such an apology as is dictated by a proper respect for my feelings and your own character, for an insult so gross and unprovoked. Respectfully Yours,

LOUIS D. HENRY.

This communication will be handed to you by my friend Doctor Thomas N. Cameron.

L. D. H.

I could not but see to what this note tended. But, determined not to treat it as a preliminary to a challenge which I could not accept, consistently with my paramount obligations as a member of the Church of Christ, I replied instantly, and without hesitation, verbally to Dr. C., admitting the fact attributed to me by Mr. H. and justifying it on the ground of insulting language employed by Mr. H. in his speech, towards the party to which I was attached; and distinctly informed Dr. C. that *I had no apology to offer Mr. H.* He asked me to hand my reply to him in writing, to which I at last consented. On stepping to my desk, and a second time glancing over the note, it struck me as offensive in its style, as not *asking* an *explanation*, but an *apology*, and as pronouncing judgment on my conduct, as "gross and unprovoked," without waiting or apparently desiring to see of what explanation it was susceptible. Instead, therefore, of replying to the note, I told Dr. C. that I rather thought it was such a note as it was not proper for me to answer at all. That I would give it a little reflection, and let him know. Anxious it do nothing improper, I took the letter to Mr. E. L. Winslow, who entirely concurred with me in opinion. I then addressed the following note to Dr. C.

FAYETTEVILLE, August 23, 1834.

Dr. Thomas N. Cameron.—Dear Sir: After reflection, my impression is confirmed, that the language of Mr. Henry's note is such as to make it improper for me to reply to it. Should Mr. H. think proper to withdraw that note, and make his request in language, proper for me to receive, I am ready to answer it.

Respectfully, E. J. HALE.

On Monday morning, Dr. C. handed me the following:

FAYETTEVILLE, August 25, 1834.

Edward J. Hale, Esq.—Sir: On the 23d inst. I addressed a communication to you informing you that I had heard during my absence at Sampson County Court, of conduct used by you towards me of a very insulting nature on the day of our late Town election; as by reference to that communication handed you by my friend Dr. Tho. N. Cameron on the same day, will appear. That letter in the opinion of my friend and my own, was couched in the most respectful language, and asked you for a plain avowal or disavowal of the conduct imputed to you, and on the contingency of an avowal such an apology as was equally due to my feelings and to your own character, for an insult which if avowed, no gentleman could otherwise regard than as grossly insulting.

You have deigned no other reply to so reasonable a request than a note to Dr. Cameron, stating that the language of my note is such as to make it improper for you to reply to. This course on your part confirms me in the belief that you have wantonly and grossly insulted me, and are now wanting either in magnanimity to offer the proper atonement for it, or that you have no disposition to do so. The only course now left me as a gentlemen to pursue on such an occasion, is to demand of you that satisfaction, which no gentleman can refuse to accord to another, under such circumstances, and which you had the only alternative in your power to avert.

My friend Dr. Cameron will make the necessary arrangements with you or your friend required on such an occasion.

Respectfully, yours
LOUIS D. HENRY.

I treated this note with the scorn which it deserved. A challenge to fight a duel, penned by a member of the Church, to a member of the Church, and borne by a member of the Church! I told Dr. C. that I could not and would not accept of the challenge; that if Mr. Henry should think proper, in consequence, to attempt to affect my reputation, I trusted I had not lived in Fayetteville so long to have my character injured by any thing Mr. Henry could say; that if he should make an attack upon my person, I should defend myself to the best of my ability. After I had given this as my final and only answer to the challenge, Dr. C. proposed that I should select some friend with whom he might confer on the subject, stating as his reason, that he believed the matter might, in that way, be amicably and honorably adjusted. I wish it to be distinctly understood, that it was Mr. Henry's friend who made this proposition, after I had put him at defiance. By no means averse to an adjustment of a quarrel which I had neither sought nor desired, I assented to Dr. C's proposal, and went with him to Mr. Winslow's office. I did not ask Mr. W. to compromise his principles as a member of the Church, by acting as my *friend*, in the technical sense of the word; but stated all the circumstances, and exhibited the correspondence to him. It was only for the purpose stated by Dr. C. that I asked his counsel, or that he would have granted it. In

* Thus far I had written on Saturday morning last, with a view to issuing a handbill on that day. I have altered it, so far as to repress the strong language of indignation inspired by the publications of Dr. C. and Mr. H. What follows has been penned since I obtained the "*original letter.*"

that and some further interviews between those gentlemen, nothing further was agreed upon, as I believe, but that it was extremely desirable that the matter should be adjusted. Dr. Cameron stated, in the presence of both of us, that he had asked Mr. Henry if he had used any language in his speech, calculated or intended to reflect on the opposing party; and that Mr. H. had replied in the negative. This removed one difficulty in the way of an explanation; but still he would not withdraw Mr. Henry's offensive letter of Saturday. On Tuesday, Mr. Winslow, expressly without my approbation, and contrary to my opinion of its propriety or usefulness, sought a conversation with Mr. Henry, in the course of which Mr. H. disavowed the construction which I had put upon his first note. In corrobation of this disavowal, he pointed out to Mr. W. that he had not used the word "demand," because it had sometimes been objected to, but had used the word "ask," as being perfectly unexceptionable. It is true that he did not authorize Mr. W. to bear this to me as a message from him; but when it came to my knowledge, it certainly placed that note on a different footing. On the next day, Wednesday, Dr. C. stated to Mr. W. that he considered the construction which we had placed on that note as one which it would not bear; that he considered it free from any insulting language, and as conveying a request for an *explanation*. I thereupon authorized Mr. Winslow, upon the challenge being withdrawn, to hand Dr. C. the following note:

FAYETTEVILLE, August 27, 1834.

Dr. Thomas N. Cameron—Dear Sir: My note to you of Saturday last was written under an impression that the note from Mr. Henry, of which you were the bearer, was couched in language not respectful to me, that it contained a positive affirmation that the expression used by me was "gross and unprovoked," that it did not ask an explanation of the circumstances under which the expression complained of was used by me, and that it was not within the contemplation of Mr. Henry that any explanation should be offered.

Having now satisfactory reasons for believing that Mr. Henry did not intend or desire his note to be thus construed, in any of these particulars, I have to request the return of my note, and am,

Very respectfully, yours &c.
E. J. HALE.

I had now been informed, that the first note was not intended to preclude an explanation, that it was not intended to be insulting, that the friend of Mr. Henry was anxious for an amicable arrangement, and that Mr. H. had disavowed the construction which I had put upon the language of his speech. I deemed it proper, therefore, to address the following note to Mr. Henry:

FAYETTEVILLE, August 27, 1834.

Louis D. Henry, Esq.—Sir: I have received your note of Saturday morning last, and have been prevented from an earlier reply, by what I am now convinced, was an erroneous construction which I put upon its language.

That impression having been removed, I now proceed to answer frankly and fully your inquiry.

At the time I entered the Town House on the morning of our late election, I was not aware that there was intended to be any thing exclusive in the character of the assemblage. I therefore did not know that you were addressing *your* party, if by the expression you mean that you were addressing your party alone. It is true that there were very few of the other party present; but I entered the room under the impression that it contained a promiscuous assemblage. In the course of the remarks which you made on that occasion, I understood your language as conveying a reflection upon the party to which I was attached. Under the influence of the excitement produced by this belief, I made the proposition of which you have been informed.

As I cannot pretend to repeat the words in which this apparent reflection was conveyed, it may be proper perhaps to state that the same construction was put upon your remarks by others around me, as I afterwards ascertained, and that upon my being appealed to to restrain any expression of feeling, I replied that I would not stand quietly by and hear any reflections cast upon the party with which I was connected.

The proposition was not directed personally at you, but was intended to express my disapprobation of the sentiments or language employed on the occasion.

Being satisfied I misconstrued your language, and such was not the character or bearing of your remarks, I was thereby betrayed into an expression wounding to your feelings, and am ready to offer you the only atonement in my power, the expression of my sincere regret.

Respectfully, yours, E. J. HALE.

This note, unless I am grossly deceived, is such a one as I might, with perfect propriety, have addressed to Mr. H. even as a wordly man; it is, however, such a one as I never would have addressed to him, if the way had not been opened for it by the information I had received in regard to Mr. Henry's speech and the construction of his first note.

I authorized Mr. Winslow, if *this* was *perfectly satisfactory* to Mr. Henry, to go further, and offer him the still further atonement of the "Card," which I shall presently insert. I was induced to do this by the following circumstance. In the course of the interview between Mr. Henry and Mr. Winslow, above mentioned, Mr. H. related the particulars of an occurrence of some years ago, as exhibiting his feelings towards me. It was this: About four years ago, I think, Mr. H. came into my office, and after some conversation, spoke with much freedom of an Editorial paragraph in my paper then just published. I replied with warmth, defending my political sentiments, and denying the right of any one to call them in question, &c. Before he left my office, Mr. H. apologized for having spoken on the subject; but, not satisfied with this, after he had returned home, he wrote me one of the most kind, conciliatory and friendly letters which I ever had had the pleasure to receive, apologizing in the most emphatic manner, for having spoken any thing to wound my feelings, and stating his feelings towards me to be entirely of a friendly nature. I replied in the same strain, and after a short time, the whole circumstance passed from my mind, to which it was only recalled by the recital of his conversation with Mr. Winslow. Under the feelings produced by the remembrance of so ample an atonement to my wounded feelings by Mr. H., it occurred to me that I would offer him a still further mark of my disposition to act with at least as much magnanimity as himself, and therefore I wrote, without even Mr. Winslow's knowledge, the following Card, which I instructed Mr. Winslow to offer, *only in case Mr. H. should previously express himself entirely satisfied.* It was not to be offered until he so expressed himself, and *positively not to be given* if any thing of the kind should be required. I was determined that it should be a perfectly voluntary offering, as will be apparent from its language. Here it is.

A CARD.

The undersigned having, on the day of our late Town election, publicly made a remark, or proposition, calculated to wound the feelings of Louis D. Henry, Esq. founded upon a misconstruction of the language of a speech delivered on that occasion by Mr. Henry, adopts this first public opportunity since he became aware of the misconstruction, voluntarily to express his deep regret at the occurrence.

E. J. HALE.

I understood from Mr. Winslow, that Mr. Henry declined publishing the Card. Under this state of things, I left home, in pursuance of previous arrangements, and now, between Norfolk and Baltimore, have heard, for the first time, that the fact of the correspondence having taken place was well known in Fayetteville to several members of the Jackson party, and that it was most grossly misrepresented,—a part of the story being that I had, after Mr. Henry had required a peremptory answer from me, signed an apology *dictated by Dr. Cameron.* I know not who has originated this foul slander, but I pronounce it a *base and infamous falsehood.*

In concluding this statement, written as it is under all the disadvantages of absence from home, and the confusion of a steam boat, I may be permitted to say, that I must trust my character for a few weeks to the keeping of my fellow citizens of Fayetteville. I have been the recipient of too many favors from them to doubt that the trust will be faithfully and kindly performed. And I hope I may without vanity, say, that I have not earned an unblemished character among them to have it now destroyed by the whispers of slander, or the malignity of party.

Respectfully,
E. J. HALE.

P. S. I must do Dr. Cameron the justice to say, that after I had refused to receive Mr. Henry's challenge, he informed Mr. Winslow and myself that his object in acting as the friend of Mr. Henry, was that he might, by reason of the friendly relations which existed between himself and me, bring about a reconciliation of the difference.

I ask the reader, be he friend or foe, if this statement does not bear upon its face the impress of *truth?* It was written only *eight days* after the occurrence of the circumstances which it details; was intended for immediate publication in the very face of all those who were participants; was forwarded to a gentleman and friend whose respect I would not have forfeited for any consideration, and yet whose respect I must have forfeited if I had made a misstatement of facts. It is moreover, free from any unkindness towards Mr. Henry and Dr. Cameron,—for the friendly and perfectly satisfactory manner in which the affair had terminated had left no hostile feeling in my bosom.

But I have other testimony to its accuracy. See the following correspondence, which has just taken place:—

To E. L. Winslow, Esq.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, April 25, 1840.

My Dear Sir: I hand you herewith, the *original letter* which I wrote to you in 1834, which has just come into my possession, and must ask the favor of you to state, 1st. Whether it is an accurate detail of the circumstances, so far as they came under your observation, and as your memory may serve? And if so, 2d. What were the motives which induced you to withhold it from publication at that time? 3d. Whether the substance of the conversation referred to between yourself and Mr. Henry is correctly stated by me? 4th. Whether the relation to me of that conversation did not produce, and in your opinion call for and justify, the notes of Aug. 27, 1834, which I addressed to Dr. Cameron and Mr. Henry? 5th. Have you any recollection that the challenge was withdrawn only for a limited time, say "till 12 o'clock," as stated by Dr. Cameron?

Very truly, yours, E. J. HALE.

E. J. HALE, Esq.—*Dear Sir:* Your note of the 25th inst. is before me. I regret much that the parties concerned in the unpleasant matter to which it refers, have deemed it necessary to use my name.—My agency in the transactions of 1834, as known to all the parties, grew out of an ardent desire to arrange the difference between you and Mr. Henry amicably, and I believed the end was accomplished, I should at once have declined all further interference in the matter, had I not deemed it the right of Dr. Cameron to hear my reply to the questions he submitted to me. The same consideration induces me to accord the same right to you.

You ask me if the statement prepared by you in September, 1834, is an accurate detail of the circumstances, *as far as they came under my observation*, or my memory serves. I answer, I observe no important variations in the circumstances as far *as they came under my observation.* You remark, that in the presence of both of us, Dr. Cameron stated, that he had asked Mr. Henry if he had used any language in his speech calculated to reflect on the opposing party, and that Mr. Henry replied in the negative. Of this question and answer I have no recollection.

You ask, secondly, what were the motives which induced me to withhold that statement from publication. I answer, I did not deem it necessary to vindicate you in any way: I had no reason to believe the matter had been mentioned by any one concerned: I could see no benefit to arise from reviving an unpleasant controversy, amicably and honorably adjusted.

You ask me, thirdly, if the substance of my conversation with Mr. Henry is correctly stated. In regard to my conversation with Mr. Henry, I made no memorandum of it; I can now only give my impressions. From that conversation, I was satisfied the opinion I had entertained of Mr. Henry's first note was incorrect. He gave me permission to state the belief to which my mind had been brought by the conversation, but charged me to make nothing as a communication, or by way of concession from him to you, and this I distinctly stated to you.

You ask me, whether the relation of that conversation did not produce, and in my opinion call for and justify, your notes of the 27th of August, 1834, to Dr. Cameron and Mr. Henry. I answer, that from my interview with Mr. Henry, I was satisfied his intention had been to ask an explanation in an unexceptionable manner. I did, therefore, consider you justified in making, and bound to make, the explanation you did, and I believe under the influence of like conclusions you acted.

To your question, whether the challenge was withdrawn, for a limited time, as stated by Dr. Cameron, I have no recollection of any such limitation. Meeting Dr. Cameron on Wednesday, on my asking him if I was to consider the second note (the challenge,) withdrawn, he said, yes, as stated yesterday, referring to Monday evening, I believe.

Yours, E. L. WINSLOW.

Fayetteville, April 28, 1840.

This note of Mr. Winslow's establishes, that my detailed statement, written in 1834, contained, according to his belief at the time, a full and correct account of the matter, except on one point, of which he has no recollection. It establishes, that Mr. Henry's conversation with Mr. Winslow, as I have detailed it, was the main point on which the settlement of the affair turned; and that in his opinion, it called for the course I thereupon pursued. I regret that Dr. Cameron and Mr. Henry have omitted all mention of that conversation. They were not to be injured by its being stated, whilst the effect of its omission, is to crush me, wherever *their* statement is received as a true and complete one. This injustice

"Not enriches *them*, but leaves *me* poor indeed!"

I rest my entire vindication from the charge made *then*,—insinuated *now* by the Carolinian, and apparently sanctioned by the imperfect statement of Mr. Henry and Dr. Cameron,—(that I had been forced into an apology,)—upon that conversation between Mr. Winslow and Mr. Henry. And yet Mr. Henry and Dr. Cameron, in what they call "*a true narrative*," have omitted all mention of it, and have represented me as at first refusing to make any answer to Mr. Henry, and afterwards, without any change of circumstances, retracting that refusal and making an explanation!

Mr. Henry and Dr. Cameron complain that I "designed to make their conduct appear ridiculous and cowardly," by the declaration of my belief that they had not the slightest idea of fighting a duel with me. Not so. I would put a much stronger word than "ridiculous" to express my opinion of their conduct. But as for representing Mr. Henry as acting in a *cowardly* manner, such an idea never entered my head. He has established a high character for personal courage by other and more honorable modes. I do not admit that a man who challenges, or accepts a challenge, or even fights a duel, gives thereby any evidence of personal courage. The confessions of many a duellist leave no doubt, that the veriest cowards in existence have been dragged into sending challenges and fighting duels. What I meant, and what I now mean, is, that I think the parties well knew I would not fight a duel; and that I believed it a mere effort to get from me an apology to Mr. Henry, both as a salvo to his wounded feelings, and as an answer to the taunts with which it was said he had been met at Sampson Court House. I have not the shadow of a doubt, that if I could have been forced into such an apology, the fact would have been used by the political friends of Mr. Henry and Dr. Cameron, to muzzle my press, and to destroy my political and personal influence. I say I have no doubt of this, because now, after the failure of all efforts of private slander and public denunciation,—after the failure to write my paper down,

this very expedient is fallen upon by the Editor of the Carolinian, to represent me as a miserable poltroon, who suffered myself to be *backed out*, in common parlance, by Mr. Henry. This is what I meant by the expression of my opinion that there was no intention to fight a duel.

As to Dr. Cameron, his declaration in the presence of Mr. Winslow and myself, that his only motive for bearing the notes from Mr. Henry, was that he might be instrumental in effecting an amicable settlement of the difference, is conclusive.

One other matter, and I have done. In the joint publication of Mr. Henry and Dr. Cameron, they say, that this matter had been honorably buried, "so far as *they* were concerned,"—leaving the inference, too plain to be mistaken, that they thought, or would have the public to think, that it was not honorably settled, so far as *I* was concerned. Will the public believe, that I have now in my hands Dr. Cameron's own written testimony given at the time, that it was honorably settled, so far as ALL parties were concerned! Yet such is the fact. See the following notes, some words of which I take the liberty to *italicise:*—

From E. L. Winslow to Dr. Cameron, Aug. 28, 1834.

My dear Sir: The letter of Mr. Hale of the 27th inst. being satisfactory, and that matter being arranged, Mr. Hale tenders to Mr. Henry, in order to exhibit his readiness to render him the most ample satisfaction, the enclosed Card, which if Mr. Henry should desire, Mr. Hale will publish in the Carolina Observer of next week.

I have joy, as the mutual friend of these gentlemen, in knowing that this matter has been arranged in a manner *satisfactory to both, and honorable to them* as men and Christians, and no doubt you experience the same feeling. Yours, &c.

E. L. WINSLOW.

Fayetteville, Aug. 28, 1834.

Dr. Cameron to Mr. Winslow, same day.

FAYETTEVILLE, Aug. 28, 1834.

My dear Sir: Your note of this date, with the enclosed Card, is received. *I reciprocate the sentiments you express, at the amicable and honorable adjustment of this business*, and take pleasure in stating to you, that Mr. Henry is not desirous of having the "Card" published; the receipt of it, is perfectly satisfactory to him.

With sentiments of respectful regard, yours,

THO. N. CAMERON.

Mr. Winslow's original note, as above, *has been in Dr. Cameron's possession* until Monday; I had never heard of it, and was not therefore able fully to appreciate the bearing of Dr. Cameron's reply, which, connecting the two notes together, is as full a certificate as I could desire, from Dr. Cameron himself, *on the part of himself and Mr. Henry*, of the *honorable* manner in which they *then* thought, I had come out of the affair! It is to be regretted, that these notes did not form a part of the "true narrative" of Mr. Henry and Dr. Cameron. Like the other matter already mentioned, their publication could not have injured *them*, whilst it would have contributed to place *me* in a fair and honorable light before their readers, to whom I am denied all access.

I have only further to ask the kind indulgence of my readers for occupying so much space with a matter personal to myself. That indulgence will, I am sure, be granted by every man who feels as a man ought to feel, that character is dearer than life itself.

E. J. HALE.

April 28, 1840.

Having been denied access to the columns of the North Carolinian, (even to its advertising columns,) to make a defence or explanation of the ignominious insinuations of that paper against me, I ask it as a favor of the reader, that he will extend the circulation of the above as far as possible among his neighbors, and that he will, especially, appeal to the magnanimity of such of his neighbors as read only the Carolinian, to read this also. I offered to copy in full any thing that Dr. Cameron and Mr. Henry might publish, as an inducement to extend to me this act of justice; but it was denied.

I will to-morrow issue several hundred copies of the above in handbill form, any number of which will be at the service of such persons as may desire to circulate them. E. J. HALE.

☞ A portion of Judge Badger's speech, already in type, and two communications, omitted this week for want of room.

WHIG ELECTORAL TICKET.—Our readers will find in this paper the proceedings of the Convention which assembled last week at Rockingham for the purpose of nominating a Candidate for Elector for this District. We have the pleasure of stating, that the Convention unanimously selected JOHN B. KELLY, Esq. of Moore county, a gentleman universally respected for his talents, and esteemed for his moral and social virtues.

This Convention may fairly be regarded as one of the signs of the times. Heretofore, when the Whigs held District Conventions at Rockingham, some dozen or fifteen Delegates from the six counties in the Congressional District, were all we could muster; whilst our opponents usually assembled in much larger force. This was an evidence of zeal and confidence on their part, and of want of those essential requisites to success on ours, which was ever an incubus on our cause. But now the tables are turned. The Whigs are zealous because their prosperity and their liberties are at stake: They are confident because they are fully united, from one end of the Union to the other, and determined to make one glorious struggle to shake off the spoilers.

It will be seen that our Convention was composed of *sixty-three Delegates*, from five counties, (Montgomery, which is in this *Congressional* District, being attached to the Salisbury *Electoral* District.)—This is believed to be the greatest number of Delegates which ever assembled in a District Convention in this State. We learn, also, that a large number of citizens were present as spectators, who were highly gratified with the eloquent speeches of Messrs. Winston, Winslow, Gilchrist and Kelly.

The cause is going ahead!

Wilkes District.—It will be seen from the proceedings of the District Conventon, in another column, that Gen. James Wellborn has been nominated as the Harrison Elector for Wilkes, Iredell, Ashe and Surry. He is one of the sternest Republicans in the State, and was so in 1798–99, when the word had a distinctive meaning.

Daniel B. Baker, has been selected as the Whig elector in this district, and has accepted the nomination. Mr. Baker will canvass the district thoroughly, and we doubt not, will shake the fastnesses of the enemy.—*Wilmington Advertiser.*

ORANGE.—The Whig Young Men of Orange held a meeting on the 12th inst. and appointed 22 Delegates to the Young Men's Convention at Baltimore on the 4th of May; and a Committee of Vigilance consisting of *two hundred.*

A SENSIBLE MAN.—We have received a note from a gentleman in Columbus, Geo., enclosing $5, with this laconic remark:—"I wish as many copies of the Fayetteville Observer as $5 will purchase for six months. Huzza for Harrison!!"

Have you many such whole-souled men in Columbus as yourself, Mr. C.? If so, we will not despair of Georgia.

SIGNS OF THE TIMES.

OLD VIRGINIA!

The Election took place on Thursday last, and it will be ten days before we can hear the result. In the mean time, we must restrain our exultation at the auspicious beginning, for in truth we have lately had as many fears as hopes. Let us wait.

We have heard from three towns, Richmond, Petersburg, and Norfolk, which have re-elected Whig members by overwhelming majorities. And from twenty one counties, in which the Whigs have elected 17, and the Tories 6—making, with the towns, 20 to 6. Last year, the same places stood, 18 Whigs, 7 Tories, and 1 Impracticable.

In the Norfolk District, where it was supposed we should lose, Whigs have been elected in every county, by an aggregate increased majority of 400 votes, and in one county a Whig elected in place of an Impracticable.

Richmond City gave a Whig majority of 366; Henrico county 174, the largest Whig majority ever given in the county; Albemarle 200, an increase of 100; Fluvanna 191, eighteen months ago almost unanimous for Van; Culpeper a gain of 60.

This is cheering, but let us not crow yet.

THE PROSPECT.—We saw gentlemen on Monday last, from Davidson, Iredell, Surry and Chatham, who give us cheering news from those counties. In Davidson and Iredell it is doubtful whether there will be any *seed* of Van Burenism left. In the other counties the Whig majority will be very large.

MARYLAND.—A meeting of about ten thousand people, took place at Frederick, Md., on the 19th inst.

P. S. We forgot to state that it was a Harrison meeting; but that is understood, as no other object could bring together such a multitude.

More Screws loose—not in Ohio, but in Allegany County, Md.—We cut the following adjurations from the Cumberland Civilian of the 11th instant:

Mr. Charles—You will please inform the conductors of the 'Alleganian,' that they have put my name on the Van Buren Committee of Vigilance without being authorized. I am now an avowed friend to the election of General Harrison, and no longer a supporter of the Van Buren Administration.

HARRISON STARTZMAN.

April 9, 1840.

We, the undersigned, finding our names on the Van Buren Committee of Vigilance for the district, think it due the cause of truth to state that, thinking there ought to be a change, we now go for Harrison and reform.

H. S. SHAFFNER,
J. RANDECKER,
CHRISTIAN STATLER,
HENRY MITCHELL,
THOMAS LUDDY,
EDMUND MIDDLETON,
W. S. WHITTAKER,
JOHN BRANT.

The above is only a beginning. We intend 'driving' a bigger business in the way of correcting the Van Buren Committee of Vigilance. There are others that stand in the same relation as those above, and some on it that never have and will not now support V. Buren.

SOUTH CAROLINA.—Even Mr. Calhoun's State, (South *Calhoun* as it has been called,) gives signs of rebellion. "A large, respectable, and enthusiastic meeting," as the Administration papers of Charleston admit it to have been, took place in that city on Thursday last. It was eloquently addressed by Judge Petigru, Mr. Legare, Geo. S. Bryan, and the venerable E. S. Thomas, who, from long and intimate personal acquaintance, defended Gen. Harrison from the false charge of Abolition, and characterized him as an honest man, a statesman, and a pure patriot.

GEORGIA.—The largest political meetings ever held in the Cities of Augusta, Columbus, and Macon, have been held within the last fortnight, to put the Harrison ball in motion. The Whigs of that State had determined to support their own Gov. Troup, but a better acquaintance with the old Patriot and Statesman, has induced them to revise their decison.

KENTUCKY.—A meeting has been held at Washington, Ken., of Revolutionary Soldiers, and men who have fought under Gen. Harrison. There were but few of the former, but a perfect army of the latter.

PENNSYLVANIA.—The U. S. Gazette, one of the most moderate and respectable Whig papers in Philadelphia, says, that when the nomination of Harrison was made by the Harrisburg Convention, it declared that Pennsylvania was at worst among the doubtful States. It *now* says, "We have since that time taken some pains to obtain materials for forming a judgment, and the result is, a conviction that Pennsylvania will, in the Electoral College, give thirty votes for Harrison and Tyler."

It adds, that Van Buren's majority over Harrison, out of 225,000 votes in 1836, was only 4384, of which Berks county alone gave 3400. That Van Buren has lost the current of Jackson's popularity and has gained none for himself. That in Alleghany county alone, there is a recognized change against Van Buren already, of 1500, and constantly increasing. That an equal change had taken place in the three counties of Erie, Beaver and Washington; and that in the middle counties Van Buren is rapidly losing.

NEW YORK.—In 1839, there were elected, in the whole State of New York, 435 Whig, and 435 Tory Supervisers, the elections for these officers being always conducted on party principles. In 1840, there have been elected, of the same officers, 447 Whig to 426 Tory.

In 1839, a *tie*. In 1840, Whig majority 21.

INDIANA.—The Whigs have had a County Convention at Connersville of from 8 to 10,000 people. Huzza for Harrison and Tyler!

A Gun from Indiana.—A letter from Madison says, 'Our election came off yesterday, the 6th inst., and resulted in the success of 7 Harrison Council men and 2 Locos—last year 8 Locos and 1 Whig. The fire is running at this rate through the State."

Timber for Log Cabins.—Prentice says, they are cutting down all the *hickory* trees in Pennsylvania, to build *log cabins* with.

IMPORTANT.—See the following article, which is worthy of particular notice:—

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

A letter from Washington, published in the *Boston Morning Post*, says of the proposed VAN BUREN CONVENTION at Baltimore: "The *conclusion is, that no Convention, which can be called National, will be held*, and that so small a portion of the States will send delegates, if at all, as to render it desirabie to dispense with the attempt to organize a Convention. So far as the views of the democratic members of Congress are concerned, I feel fully warranted in saying that they are nearly unanimous against holding a Convention."

The Boston Post is no Whig paper, but the leading Tory paper in New England. The desire of the democratic members of Congress to prevent a meeting of the Convention, can only be accounted for on two grounds, viz: 1st, a desire that the "nakedness of the land" should not be disclosed, in other words, that an opportunity should not be given to compare the enthusiastic Whig Convention which will meet at Baltimore on the 4th of May, with the meagre and crest-fallan Tory Convention at the same place on the day following. 2d. That Mr. Van Buren may derive some aid from the bright scheme of running a different candidate for Vice President in every different State. It will be Van Buren and Polk in Tennessee, Van Buren and Buchanan in Pennsylvania, Van Buren and Forsyth in Georgia, Van Buren and King in Alabama, &c. &c. We believe the North Carolina candidate is not yet selected. How would one of the faithful Editors do! He of the Standard, especially, would make a most dignified occupant of the Chair. Let him look to it.

CONGRESS.—The great incident of the week has been a *fight*, yes, a regular fist and skull *fight*, in the House of Representatives, whilst that body was in session. We grieve to say, that a North Carolina member was one of the parties to this outrage, by which what little of respectability remaining of the character of the House, has been jeoparded, unless the most decided steps are taken to purge it of the offender or offenders. The parties were Messrs. Bynum of this State, and Garland of Louisiana. The full particulars have not yet appeared in an authentic form; but it is known, that whilst a Circular relative to the expenditures of government and the proposed standing army of Militia, issued by a Committee of Whig members, was incidentally under discussion, Bynum wandered out of his seat among the Whigs, and when near Mr. Garland, (who had signed the Circular,) is said to have remarked, that the paper was false, and looked suspicious, inasmuch as it was evidently intended to operate on the Virginia election. Mr. Garland is said to have pronounced him a liar. Bynum rushed at Garland's cane, Garland throttled him, blows passed, Bynum drew his knife, but they were separated with no other bodily hurt that a bruise on Bynum's head and a scratch on Garland's face. The House took up the matter, and after a little debate, appointed a committee to inquire and report, consisting of Messrs. Underwood and Butler of Ken., Cooper of Geo., Briggs of Mass., and Clifford of Maine. The Committee has not yet made a report.

The General appropriation bill is still before the Committee of the whole, and members are making speeches on all other subjects but that, (it being the fashion to discuss any other matter than the one before the House.) Mr. Wellier spoke a long speech on the blessings of the Sub-Treasury: Mr. Brown of Miss. the curses of Banks; Mr. Parmenter on the identity of the Whigs with the Hartford Convention Federalists; Mr. Jameson on the character of Gen. Harrison, (which is desperately bad, according to his account;) Mr. Atherton on matters and things in general &c. The reader may desire to know what these things have to do with the General Appropriation Bill! We cannot answer. We profess to know a good many things, but we don't know that.

The bill to reduce and graduate the price of the public lands, has passed the Senate, 26 to 11.

The death of Judge White was feelingly and appropriately announced to the Senate by Mr. Anderson and Mr. Preston, and the usual resolutions of respect adopted.

PLAN OF A BANK, *such as the Van Burenites would Like to have.*—A Bank that shall lend to every body that asks; that shall never require any one to pay; and always pay its notes promptly with specie on demand. We go in for such a Bank,—not as a Stockholder, but as a customer.

A violent storm of wind, rain, hail, and lightning, passed over a portion of Duplin county on Sunday night the 19th inst., destroying young corn, gardens, &c. uprooting trees, unroofing houses, &c. One gentleman had a colt, valued at $1000, killed by lightning.

Judge Badger and Mr. Morehead have furnished two very happy illustrations of the effect of the system pursued by the Tory papers, of making Gen. Harrison say exactly the reverse of what he did say, by clipping a sentence in the middle. Gen. Harrison declared himself in favor of the Administration of John Adams, so far as related to its course on the French question. The Tories stop in the middle of the sentence, and prove him to be, without qualification, in favor of that Administration, Alien and Sedition Laws and all. In this way, said Mr. Badger, the Tories might convict the Psalmist David of denying the being of a God. Thus: In the 53d Psalm it is said, "the fool hath said in his heart, there is no God." Strike out the words, "the fool hath said in his heart," and forthwith you prove the Psalmist an Atheist.

Mr. Morehead's illustration was, that it was as though a Clerk of Court, when a man had been tried for his life and found *Not Guilty*, by the Jury, should run his pen through the word *Not*, and the innocent man should be forthwith executed.

This would be like Gen. Jackson's hanging a man under the *"second section."*

THE BEACON AND OMNIBUS.—Mr. Zevely has at last received the materials for printing his paper, and it may now be regarded as on a firm basis; for we doubt not that his talents, wit and spirit, will gain him a large patronage. We hope so.

WONDERFUL TRAVELLING.—The Editor of the Petersburg Intelligencer gives a graphic account of his trip to Wilmington and Charleston, which closes with stating, that he was absent from home five days, during which time he travelled 800 miles, and spent nearly three days in Wilmington and Charleston.

A BATTLE-ROYAL.—A grand battle took place a few days ago in Philadelphia, between the two branches of the Locos,—the Porter Locos, and the anti-Porter Locos. Fists, chairs, benches, &c. were freely used, and the meeting was broken up.—We feel as the old woman did when she saw her husband and the bear in close contact—"It was the only fight she ever saw where she did'nt care which whipt."

Wm. M. Price, the absconding District Attorney, says in a letter to a friend, that he will return to this country in a few days. He says he wants a committee of Congress to examine his accounts; declares that he is not a defaulter, but that the government is in his debt; and disavows any connection with Swartwout.

The Western Carolinian says, it understands that "Mr. Morehead continues his abuse of the Western Carolinian wherever he goes, and he has boasted that he will put us down." To quiet any alarm the Carolinian might possibly feel in view of this dire calamity, we take the liberty of assuring it, that we did not once hear Mr. Morehead mention that paper at Wilmington, either in his speech, or in private conversation. Mr. Morehead has probably heard of the old woman's sermon, in which the idea was advanced, that if people would not kill each other in wars, but would only have a little patience, they would be very apt to *die a natural death.*

MARK THIS!—The Western Carolinian says that "Gen. Harrison is less fit for President than Mr. Morehead himself." We regard this as the first nomination of *Governor* Morehead for the Presidency. After the Whigs shall have elected Gen. Harrison and he shall have honorably and faithfully served out his one term of four years, what is to prevent the accession of the distinguished son of North Carolina to that high office, especially when it is remembered that he will in the mean time have qualified himself, by four years of service as Governor, and perhaps as Senator in Congress, to shine in political life, as he has shone in every other condition? We second the nomination of Morehead for President, in 1844.

The O. K's.—A band of Locos in New York have associated themselves under the title of the 'O. K. Club.' Public curiosity was excited to know what O. K. meant.—Bennett says it was taken from Gen. Jackson's endorsement on a bundle of papers—O. K.—*Oll Korrect.* But the Express defines it more fully, as follows:—

'O. K.' i. e. 'Oll Korrect,' 'Out of Kash,' 'Out of Kredit,' 'Out of Karacter,' and 'Out of Klothes.'

We find in the Columbus (Miss.) Argus, a correspondence between a Committee of the Whig citizens of that place and Ex-Governor OWEN, of this State, in which a Public Dinner was tendered and declined, on account of indisposition. Among the Committee, we find the names of some old North State friends.

The Standard and Carolinian have charged, over and over, that Gen. Harrison's nomination by the Harrisburg Convention, was made by abolitionists in that body. See how the Emancipator contradicts this declaration. We find in a Northern paper, the following Editorial extract from the Emancipator of April 23:—

"Now, it will be observed, that all interests were represented at Harrisburg, EXCEPT THE ABOLITION INTEREST, which had not, so far as we know, a single Representative."

Messrs. James H. Curtis, lately of this town, and John H. Martin, of Raleigh, have issued proposals for publishing a Whig paper at Barbourville, Wilcox county, Alabama. They are both practical printers, and Mr. Martin has, we believe, considerable experience as a writer, though a very young man. We wish them and their cause abundant success.

FOREIGN.—An arrival at New York brings papers to March 25 from Liverpool. Flour and cotton were a little depressed. Money was abundant. [Sorry we cannot say the same of our own country.] The political news is not important.

PARTY MADNESS.—Every one familiar with the state of parties during the last War, will remember that Tammany Hall was the rendezvous of the Republican or War party of that period, in New York. Tammany is now the rendezvous of a very different set of people—of the Rowdies, and Roarers, and Hunkers, and fag ends of all creation. This party, during the late election in that city, dressed up a figure of an old woman in a red flannel petticoat, and paraded it through the streets, with a label, importing that it was intended to represent Gen. Harrison flying from the British. This gross National outrage has induced a peep into an old file of New York papers, which contain an account of a most splendid dinner in the same Tammany Hall in 1813, to Gen. Harrison, on his return from his glorious campaign in the North West, in which he had fought several battles with the British and Indians, was victorious in all, and had redeemed the nation from the disgrace entailed upon its arms by Hull. At that dinner, given at a time when Gen. Harrison's services were fresh in the hearts of a grateful people, when he was no candidate for office, and did not stand in the way of a party which fights for the "spoils," Gen. Harrison was treated as a *public benefactor.* No minion of power then dared to call him coward. No pensioned office-holder dared then to talk of petticoats. No common slanderer then breathed aught against his fair fame. A coat of tar and feathers would have been awarded, in that day, to the man who should then have dared to malign his name. It was left to this degenerate age, and to a band of "spoils-men," and pensioned Editors, to do the work of defamation, and, though an old soldier and statesman, to blot one of the brightest pages, and to stab one of the purest reputations, in their country's annals. Shame! Shame!

The Wisconsin Enquirer swears lustily that Gen. Harrison is the papa to three half breed Winnebago Indians, and seems to arrive at that sage conclusion from the fact that the squaw their mother has named all of these interesting youths after Gen. Harrison. If the old General has to father all the children that will be named after him during the next ten years, he'll have a large family to provide for.

Extract of a letter from Wilkes.

"I would just observe to you, that the Whigs of this District are enthusiastic in their support of the nomination of the Harrisburg Convention. It is true that we preferred another; but we will go as one man for Gen. Harrison. We will carry our Ticket next Fall by 2000 or 2500 majority. There have been considerable changes in our favor in each County in the District. I will state one fact. In Statesville, last Fall, the Van Buren men could vote five strong; now, they can number one; no removals.

"Mr. Morehead has as yet visited but one County in this District, (Surry.) He was there cordially received, and made a strong impression in his own favor, and some breaches in the Van Buren ranks."

It behoves us always to bear in mind, that while *actions* are always to be judged by the immutable standard of right and wrong, the judgments which we pass upon *men* must be qualified by considerations of age, country, situation, and other accidental circumstances and it will then be found that he who is most charitable in his judgment, is generally the least unjust.—*Southey.*

FOR THE OBSERVER.

MONSIEUR ADRIEN'S EXHIBITION.

We believe that a Devil is in our town, for, upon any other supposition, it is impossible to credit what we last night saw. We have the consolation, however, that it is an amiable Devil, for his conjurations entertain and delight all who witness them.—Mons. A. executes things that are really marvellous. His dexterity is so wonderful as to have the appearance of being superhuman. The title of first Magician of the age is justly his due. We understand that this evening Madam Adrien will appear, and Mons. Adrien will cause her to disappear. We have understood that Mons. A. can cut off a man's head and fasten it on again without giving him time to change his politics. O dear, what is this world coming to, with so many natural curiosities? A.

Another Rebuke.—Col. Jones, one of the candidates upon the loco foco Electoral Ticket in Tennessee, made a speech a few days ago in Hardin county, of that State, in the course of which he received a rebuke similar to those which have recently been administered, under like circumstances, to divers other loco foco calumniators. A correspondent of the Nashville Banner thus tells the story.

He was speaking of Gen. Harrison's letting the enemy choose the ground for him to camp on, the night before the battle of Tippecanoe, and went on to describe the ground. He said he had seen one man that was in the fight, who confirmed the statement, which he believed was correct. James Barnet then rose in the crowd, and said, "Sir, if you will look at me, you can see another man that was in that battle, and I say the statements you have made are *not* correct." The Colonel looked bad, and said if he was not right, he wished to be. Mr. Barnet said, "I would not have interrupted you, but when I heard my old General abused, my blood got warm, and I could not help it." The Colonel went off badly used up. The same James Barnet voted the Van Buren ticket last election. He is a man that takes some with him when he goes.

Lorofoco Tactics.—One of the beneficiaries of the Bellevue Hospital applied at the dispensary for medical advice, and was asked by one of the faculty how he came in town. "Oh," said he, "we were all let out to vote. They sent three cars for us Locos and we all came down." "Well, but were there no Whigs among you?" inquired the doctor. "Oh, yes," said the voter, in a suppressed tone, *"but they were all phisicked the day before*, and could'nt come."

N. Y. Star.

An Independent Politician.—JOHN MCELVAINE, Esq. a leading member of the Administration party in Ohio, late a Van Buren candidate for Congress, and a member of the Van Buren Central Committee, has, for reasons which he frankly avows in an address, through the Columbus papers, publicly renounced his support of Mr. Van Buren, and declared himself in favor of the election of his old commander and fellow-soldier, Gen. Harrison, whom he prefers and supports, "because (says he) I *know him*, and know him to be a brave man, a true patriot, and a capable statesman," and because "I have been dissatisfied with the course of measures pursued by the Administration."

Accident.—A man yesterday while hurrying in great speed round a corner, met two ladies of his acquaintance; and pulling off his hat forgetfully, the following load of freight tumbled on the side walk: two apples, seven old letters, several *unpaid* bills, one clean shirt bosom and collar, seven cigars, two newspapers, a phial of sarsaparilla sirup, a pair of gloves, a pair of false whiskers, half a pint of pea nuts, two pair of brown drilling pantalons, and a Harrison song book. The articles, we understand, have been nearly all recovered.

New Orleans Picayune.

MARRIED,

In Rockingham, Richmond County, on the 16th instant, by the Rev. E. Sinclair, Mr. WILLIAM C. LEAK, to Miss ANN P., daughter of Robert J. Steel, Esq.

A Soldier of the Revolution gone.

DIED,

At his residence in Duplin County, on the 18th instant, Col. JAMES WRIGHT, in the 85th year of his age. The deceased was one of the oldest and most respectable citizens of that county; a man of strong mind, of vigorous and sprightly intellect—which he retained to the last moment. His sterling integrity in the various relations of life, won for him the proud appellation of an "honest man," which entitled him to the esteem and respect of the community in which he lived. As a neighbor, he was kind and generous; as a friend, firm and sincere. He was one of that veteran band who spent the prime and vigour of life in defence of his country's liberty, in which he evinced a spirit worthy to be emblazned by his country's gratitude. In him were combined all those qualities which elevate man to the summit of excellence—diffidence with courage, patriotic forbearance with determined resolution, wisdom with integrity. Though he is gone where lurks no treason, and where no envy dwells, yet will his virtues long be cherished by all who knew him. Having at all times led a temperate life, and being accustomed to much exercise, superintending his own farm, he consequently enjoyed good health, until October, when he was visited by the bilious fever, which so paralyzed his physical strength, that he was ever afterwards confined to his dwelling; and though his sufferings were great, he bore them with christian fortitude. Aware that the hour of death was approaching, he met it with cheerfulness and composure—with the firm belief that his soul would be united with the Redeemer in a brighter and happier world. [*Communicated.*

NOTICE TO WHIG COMMITTEES, &c.

The Editor of the Observer has been repeatedly applied to, to make some arrangement for counteracting the gratuitous circulation of Extra Standards and Carolinians, which have flooded the State. The latest application, conveyed in a complimentary resolution of the Young Men's Committee of this County, having suggested the issue, for six months, of such number of this paper, as may be subscribed for by Committees or others, we have concluded to do so. And now give notice that any number of papers ordered for six months, commencing on the 12th day of May and ending on the 12th day of November, (the day of the Presidential election,) will be furnished to Committees or individuals, at $1 each, payable in every instance *in advance.* This is not intended to apply to regular subscribers, or to be continued beyond the Presidential election.

POSTSCRIPT.

VIRGINIA.—We have no Virginia paper this morning, it being Sunday's mail from Richmond & Petersburg. But the Globe has returns from seven other counties, viz: Brunswick, Stafford, Frederick, Fairfax, Jefferson, Morgan, and Southampton, in two of which, Morgan and Southampton, the Whigs have gained a member each; and have lost nothing in the others. The parties stand, so far, 24 Whig to 12 Tory, instead of 20 Whig, 15 Tory, and 1 Impracticable, last year.

The proceedings of Congress of Friday are not interesting. No report yet on the fight.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVED, April 28, Steamer Henrietta, Capt. Rush, with Salt, Sugar, Coffee, and Dry Goods, also Boat Benjamin Rush in Tow, with 1900 Sacks Salt, 73 Brls. 15 hhd. Molasses—for C. T. Haigh, T. S. Lutterloh, H. L. Myrover, J. Huske & Son, T. I. Curtis: Geo. B. Atkins, Hall & Johnson, E. W. Wilkings, H. & E. J. Lilly, Jos. Baker, and J. Bebee of this place; and for Chasmess and Wood, Hunt and Lowery, D. Clark, John McRorie, T. H. McRorie, D. McMillan, Guin and Hickerson, Springs & Shankle, C. & H. Partee, Cress & Boger, Worth & Thomas, G. Moore, J. H. Haughton and Mr. Waters of the Interior.

Also, on Monday last, steamer Cotton Plant, with Goods for J. & J. Kyle, E. J. Hale, J. & R. Gee, H. Erambert, Colin McRae, S. W. Tillinghast, of this place. And for J. Lindsey, J. & W. Murphy, D. Orrell, Jacob Brower, J. Small, Evans & Nettles, T. Vogler, T. Lineback, G. Foltz, H. Humphreys, N. Hill, R. C. Poe, of the interior.

DEPARTED, same day, Steamer Cotton Plant.

Port of Wilmington.

FROM THE WILMINGTON ADVERTISER.

ARRIVALS.

April 15.—Schr. Edward Kent from New York. 16.—Dutch Schr. Gran Maria from Curracoa, Schr. Henry Chase from Charleston. 17.—Schr. Sophronia from Thomastown. 18.—Schr. Catharine Amanda from Philadelphia. 21.—Brig Tremont from New York; Schrs. Genoa from Boston, Rochester from New York. 22.—Br. Schr. Manchester from Harbor Island.

DEPARTURES.

April 17.—Brig John for Guadalupe; Schr. Southerner for ———. 18.—Brig Temperance for Plymouth, Mass.; Schr. Lorinda for Halifax, N. S. 20.—Schr. Louisa for New Orleans. 21.—Brig Vesper for St. Pierre.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—APRIL 29.

Brandy, peach,	40 a 54	Lime,	$2½ a $2¾
Ditto, apple,	37 a 42	Lead, bar,	8 a 8½
Bacon,	7½ a 8	Mackerel,	$9
Beeswax,	23 a 25	Molasses,	33 a 34
Butter,	15 a 22	Oats,	40 a 45
Bale Rope,	8 a 10	Oil, Linseed	80
Coffee,	12½ a 13½	Nails, cut,	7 a 7½
Cotton,	6 a 7½	Powder, keg,	$6½
Cotton Yarn,	18 a 24	Rags,	2½
Cotton Bag'ng,	16 a 20	Sugar, brown,	7 a 12
Corn,	60 a 65	Lump,	16
Copperas,	3½ a 4	Loaf,	18 a 20
Candles, F. F.	17	Salt,	80 a 90
Flour, new	$4 a $5	Sack,	$2½ a $2¾
Feathers,	30 a 40	Tallow,	11
Flaxseed,	90 a $1	Tin, box,	$14
Hides, green,	4 a 5	Tobacco, leaf,	4½ a 4¾
dry,	12½ a 14	Wheat,	80
Iron,	5½ a 6	Whiskey,	35 a 37½
Lard,	8 a 9	Wool,	17 a 20

WILMINGTON MARKET—APRIL 23.

Turpentine $1 75 a 1 85; Tar 1 05; Steam Mill Lumber 13 00 a 20 00; River Lumber, viz:—Wide Boards 5 50 a 6 50; Flooring 8 50 a 9 50; Timber 4 00 a 6 00; Staves, W. O. rough, none; dressed 30 00; R. O. rough 7 00 a 10 00; Shingles 1 50 a 4 00; Corn 70 a 80; Salt, coarse, 45; Rice 2 75 a 3 00.

CHERAW MARKET—April 24.

Bacon 8 to 10½; Beeswax 20 to 23; Coffee 12½ to 15; Cotton 5 to 8½; Corn 62½ to 75; Flour 4 75 to 5 00; Feathers 45 to 50; Iron 5½ to 6½; Lime 4 to 4½; Molasses 40 to 45; Nails, cut, 7½ to 8½; Sugar 8 to 12½; Salt, sack, 2 50.

Cotton at New Orleans 5½ to 9½. Total receipts 788,957, against 481,320 last year.

At Mobile 340 338, against 233 690 last year.

At Columbia 5 to 8. At Augusta 5 to 8½.

At New York 6½ to 6¾. Turpentine 2 75 to 2 87.

Cotton at Charleston 5½ to 10.

Spring and Summer

GOODS.

PETER P. JOHNSON

IS NOW RECEIVING his Spring and Summer GOODS, which comprise a general assortment of BRITISH AND AMERICAN

DRY GOODS,

Hats, Shoes, Bonnets, &c.,

Which will be sold low for Cash, or on time to punctual customers.

April 28, 1840. 95tf

New and handsome Furniture,

AT AUCTION.

ON Wednesday the 6th May, at the Auction Store opposite the Lafayette Hotel, will be sold a general assortment of new and handsome FURNITURE, consisting of Sofas, Sideboards, Secretary, Bureaus, Bedsteads, Tables and Chairs, Looking Glasses, large Window Glass and Cabinet Hardware.

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST, *Auct'r.*

April 29, 1840. 95tt

H. ERAMBERT,

Tailor,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public generally, that he has re-commenced the

TAILORING BUSINESS,

In the house next door to John Huske & Son, on Green street, 6 doors above the Market House, where he will thankfully receive all orders in his line for cash only,—finding the credit system a bad one. All orders from the country for work must in all cases have the cash enclosed, otherwise they will not be attended to.

He begs leave to assure those who may favor him with their orders, that no pains shall be spared on his part to give general satisfaction. He has on hand an assortment of

Shirts, Bosoms, Collars, Stocks, Suspenders and Drawers,

Of the best quality.

Wanted,

THREE or four JOURNEYMEN TAILORS. None need apply but good workmen, and of steady habits. Also, two Boys wanted at the above trade. Boys from the country will be preferred.

N. B.—EXTRA CUTTING done at the shortest notice.

Fayetteville, April 25, 1840. 95-3m

Received per Cotton Plant,

25 BARRELS prime N. Orleans MOLASSES, For sale by

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.

April 27, 1840. 95tf

Notice.

THE partnership heretofore existing between the Subscribers, under the firm of D. B. Robinson & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the late firm are requested to make immediate payment to David B. Robinson, who is duly authorised to settle the same; and those having claims against it, will present them to him for adjustment.

HIRAM ROBINSON.
DAVID B. ROBINSON.

Fayetteville, April 23, 1840. 95-2w

POETRY.

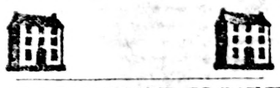
NEVER LOOK SAD.

Never look sad—nothing's so bad
As getting familiar with sorrow;
Treat him to-day in a cavalier way,
And he'll seek other quarters to-morrow.

Long you'd not weep, would you but peep
At the bright side of ever trial;
Fortune, you'll find, is often most kind,
When chilling your hopes with denial.

Let the sad day carry away
Its own little burthen of sorrow;
Or you may miss half of the bliss
That comes in the lap of to-morrow.

When hope is wrecked, pause and reflect
If error occasioned your sadness;
If it be so, hereafter you'll know
How to steer to the harbor of gladness.



LAFAYETTE HOTEL,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. CAROLINA.

THIS ESTABLISHMENT will be open after the 1st of August, under the management and direction of the Subscriber. The House has been thoroughly repaired, and will, in a few days, be well furnished; and every effort will be made to render it worthy of patronage.

EDWARD YARBROUGH.

July 30, 1839. 56tf

NEW GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBER has received his FALL and WINTER SUPPLY of GOODS, embracing a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,
Shoes and Boots, Hats and Caps,
HARDWARE & CUTLERY,
Crockery and Glass Ware,
WINES AND LIQUORS,
GROCERIES OF ALL KINDS,
Patent Medicines, Paints and Dye Stuffs, Hatters' Materials, &c.

The Stock is very heavy. Merchants are invited to call and examine for themselves.

☞ SOUTH CAROLINA MONEY will be taken at par, if paid when the Goods are bought.

G. B. ATKINS,
Foot of Hay Mount.

October 26, 1839. 69tf

WAGONS & TEAMS,
AND
Morus Multicaulis Trees.

THE Subscriber wishes to sell a very valuable team of young Mules, and Timber Wagon and Gear. Also, a good strong team of Horses and Timber Wagon and Gear. And a heavy Road Wagon, either with or without gear.

He would also sell Trees and Cuttings of the MORUS MULTICAULIS, at 1 cent per bud, which he will warrant genuine and in good preservation.

JONATHAN EVANS, Jr.

Fayetteville, Feb. 5, 1840. 83tf

Auction and Commission Business.

THE Subscriber having had considerable experience in the above business, offers his services to his friends and the public as a general AUCTION AND COMMISSION AGENT.

All orders left at his office on Person Street, 1 door West of Bank of Cape Fear, will be attended to.

AMOS KIMBALL.

Nov. 5, 1839. 70-tf.

NEW BOOKS.

DE TOCQUEVILLE'S DEMOCRACY IN AMERICA, new Edition; Chevallier's United States; Combe's Lectures on Phrenology; Walks and Wanderings in the world of Literature, by the author of the Bench and the Bar; Glimpses of the Old World, by Rev. J. A. Clark, of Philadelphia; Halleck's Fanny; Locke's Essays on the Human Understanding; Burr's Private Journal; Truth made simple, by Rev. John Todd; Tea and Coffee, by Dr. Alcott; Young Woman's Guide, by ditto; Masonic Monitor and Chart; Southern Harmony, &c. &c.

Received by E. J. HALE.

Gray's Ointment,

FOR the cure of White Swellings, Scrofula and other Tumours, Sore Legs and Ulcers, old and fresh wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflammations, Scalds and Burns, Scald Head, Rheumatic Pains, Chilblains, Tetters, Eruptions, Whitlows, Biles, and external diseases generally. A fresh supply of this invaluable Medicine just received at the Fayetteville Book Store.

GENERAL WOLFE.

MY celebrated Virginia Horse, GENERAL WOLFE, Colt of Eclipse, will stand this season at Fayetteville, Elizabethtown, Esquire McDaniel's, Mr. William Davis's on East side of Cape Fear, Mr. George Barksdale's, and at Mr. Marsh's, on West side of Cape Fear. He stands lower than any Horse of his blood in the Southern country, $8. 12. 15, payable 1st January, 1841. His Dam is of the best blood in Virginia, he is in this country by accident, and not for a mere speculation. Those disposed to raise Horses of good blood, may not again have such an opportunity. His season commences at Fayetteville on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday next. He will be at each stand on the days appointed every two weeks.

JOHN W. POWELL.

Leesville, Robeson co. N. C., March 5. 88-8w

Notice.

ELOPED from this county, sometime during the month of January last, a Constable by the name of LEWIS MEARS, taking with him all the money that he had collected and had in hand belonging to those who had intrusted him with the collection of their money, and leaving his securities for the office he held, to make the deficit good; and also leaving a wife, with two small children, entirely dependant on her father, an old revolutionary soldier, and her other friends, for a support in life. Her marriage portion, consisting of servants, and near two hundred dollars in cash, with other property which her old father had given her, was all squandered away or turned into cash, which he took away with him when he left. The said Mears had been for some time speculating on Horses, which he usually bought on a credit, by giving security; and after driving them to, or near Wilmington, he sold them, as he states, on a credit. It is believed that the securities for the purchase of the Horses will have the money to pay in every case. The aforesaid Mears, after leaving here, was seen in Wilmington at a Billiard Table, where he was endeavouring to pass as Maj. Mears. He was next seen in Charleston, S. C., with some females of that place, taking rides in a carriage for which he paid $5 per day, but being seen and recognised in such company and style, he left Charleston, and has since been seen in Macon, Geo., where it is said he fully struts the dandy. Said Mears is about 25 years of age, hair rather light, spare made, rather above the medium height, genteel appearance, and very fond of talking. The above is to caution the public not to countenance him in any manner whatever, unless there are some who are willing to be duped by him.

I. W. LASATER.

Grove P. O., Chatham County,
March 14, 1840. } 89-tf.

NEW GOODS.

WE have received and opened our FALL AND WINTER GOODS, which comprises a large and extensive assortment of

DRY GOODS,
HARDWARE & CUTLERY,
Boots and Shoes, Fur and Wool Hats, Fur and Seal Caps, Cotton and Wool Cards, Tuscan and plain Straw Bonnets, Writing, Letter and Wrapping Paper, Drugs and Patent Medicines

Also,

10 HHDS. PORTO RICO SUGAR,
80 bags Rio Coffee,
30 boxes Raisins,
Loaf and Lump Sugar,
Collins' and King's Axes,
5 hhds. Crockery,
75 kegs Nails,
50 sides Sole Leather,

Which are offered at very low prices for CASH, or on time for approved paper.

NOTT & STARR.

November 19, 1839. 72tf

Red Clover Seed,

FOR sale by JOHN HUSKE & SON.

February 11, 1840. 84-tf.

Swaim's Justice,

PREPARED expressly for the use of Justices of the Peace, and other Public Officers in North Carolina, containing, in addition to a summary of the Statute and Common Law, all the most approved FORMS and Precedents. For sale by

E. J. HALE.

Also, Mitchell's New GEOGRAPHY and ATLAS, said to be the best School Geography in print.

NEW GOODS.

I HAVE received by the late arrivals a LARGE AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT of

DRY GOODS,

Suitable for the present and approaching Season,—a large supply of

GROCERIES, HARDWARE,
Hats, Boots and Shoes,

A beautiful assortment of

CROCKERY,

Embracing sets of China, white Queen's Ware, (a new article,) Liverpool Ware, different patterns and colours. Also, common Crockery, Winter Strained Lamp Oil, Linseed and Tanners' Oil, extra and No. 1 White Lead, Sole and Upper Leather.

H. LEETE.
Green Street.

November 19, 1839. 72f

Davies' Mathematics,
DESIGNED FOR SCHOOLS, ACADEMIES AND COLLEGES.

THE attention of Teachers and all others engaged in the promotion of thorough education, is invited to the examination of the following text books in Mathematics, by Professor Charles Davies

1. Davies' Mental and Practical Arithmetic.—Key to Davies' Arithmetic for Teachers.
2. Davies' First Lessons in Geometry.
3. Davies' First Lessons in Algebra.
4. Davies' Bourdon's Algebra.
5. Davies' Legendre's Geometry and Trigonometry.
6. Davies' Elements of Surveying.
7. Davies' Analytical Geometry.
8. Davies' Descriptive Geometry.
9. Davies' Differential and Integral Calculus.
10. Davies' Shades, Shadows and Linear Perspective.

For sale by E. J. HALE.

NEW
Auction and Commission Store,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

THE Subscriber, having been appointed one of the Auctioneers of the Town of Wilmington, offers his services to his friends and the public. Having been engaged in the business for a number of years, he feels confident of giving entire satisfaction to those who may confide their business in his hands.

THOS. SANDFORD.

REFER TO
Messrs. Barry & Bryant, } *Wilmington.*
" Dickinson & Morris, }
" E. L. & W. Winslow, } *Fayetteville.*
" Yarbrough & Ray, }
" W. A. Caldwell & Sons, *Charleston.*
" Allibone & Tronbat, *Philadelphia.*
James J. Treadwell, Esq., *New York.*

Sept. 18, 1839. 63-tf.

Leather.

THE Subscribers have on hand a fine Stock of LEATHER, consisting of Sole and Upper, Bridle and Harness, Skirting and Grain Kip, Calf, Deer and Sheep Skins, which they will sell low for Cash, or on time to punctual customers. They are prepared to execute with promptness all orders in their line.

Call and examine our Stock before supplying yourselves.

L. S. BELDEN & CO.

January 8, 1839. 27tf

For Sale,

1000 SACKS Liverpool Ground SALT,
15 tons Bar Iron, assorted, Swedes and English,
50 bags Rio and Laguira COFFEE,
25 bags old Java ditto,
5 hhds. St. Croix SUGAR,
10 hhds. MOLASSES,
1000 lbs. Loaf and Lump Sugar,
1 chest fine Hyson Tea,
1 ditto Black Tea,
15 boxes Brown Soap,
6 boxes Sperm Candles,
100 kegs White Lead, in Oil, (part pure,)
20 kegs Black Lead, ground in Oil,
A general assortment of Paints and Paint Brushes,
3 boxes Fine Apple Cheese,
50 pieces Cotton Bagging,
50 coils Baling Rope,
1 bale Bagging and Seine Twine,
5 coils Hemp Cordage, 2 to 4 inches,
1 roll Sheet Lead, 500 lbs.,
500 lbs. Bar Lead,
15 quarter casks Wine,—Madeira, Teneriffe, Sherry and Malaga,
6 boxes 2 dozen each, fine old Madeira Wine, (Ceylon brand,)
3 casks London Porter,
10 bbls. Plaister of Paris for plastering,
10 casks Ground Plaister,
50 boxes Window Glass, 8 x 10 and 10 x 12,
1 barrel Putty, in Bladders,
100 kegs Cut Nails, 3d. to 40d.
1 cask *Red* Clover Seed,
5 dozen common and fancy Sitting Chairs,
2 tons Castings,—Pots, Ovens, Skillets and Fire-dogs,
4 pieces superfine Ingrain Carpeting,
6 Wilton Hearth Rugs

And a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,
Hardware and Cutlery.

JNO. HUSKE & SON,
Green Street

November 20, 1839. 72tf

GREAT ATTRACTION!

GIRAFFE AND CIRCUS UNITED.

THE Proprietors of this Exhibition beg leave to inform the citizens of Fayetteville and its vicinity that their Exhibition will visit the above named place on Wednesday and Thursday the 29th and 30th of April. Doors open at 2 o'clock, P M., and from 7 o'clock until 10 o'clock in the evening.

Admittance to Giraffe and Circus, 50 cents. Children under ten years of age and Servants, half price.

☞ Mr. NELLIS (a young man born without arms) will give an exhibition in the adjoining Pavilion, with his toes. ☜ Admittance, 25 cents.

For Sale,

300 BUSHELS *HAIR* for Plaistering, &c., to be had at the Fayetteville Tannery.

L. S. BELDEN & CO.

September 11, 1838. 10tf

Life of Gen. Harrison,

JUST RECEIVED and for sale by

E. J. HALE.

Fall and Winter GOODS.

THE Subscriber has received his FALL AND WINTER GOODS, consisting of a large and general assortment of

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES, HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,
Crockery-Ware, Hats, Shoes, Bonnets, &c. &c.,

Which he will sell at the LOWEST PRICES for Cash, or on time to punctual customers,—at his old Stand, South East corner of Market Square.

PETER P. JOHNSON.

November 5, 1839. 70tf

GEORGIA INSURANCE
AND TRUST COMPANY.
At Augusta.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS,

Of which $627,000 is paid in, and invested in Bank Stocks, and the balance in a course of payment, by monthly instalments.

THE undersigned as agents of the above Company, will insure Houses and Goods against loss by fire, in any part of this State, and will also take river risks between Fayetteville and Wilmington and any port on the coast.

STARK & PEARCE.

Fayetteville, Sept. 12, 1837. 58tf

NEW GOODS.

I AM now receiving, by Steamers Cotton Plant and Henrietta, my entire Stock of FALL AND WINTER

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,
Paints, Dye Stuffs, &c. &c.,

Consisting in part of the following:

700 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT,
200 bags Rio and Cuba Coffee,
20 hhds. Porto Rico & St. Croix Sugars,
2000 lbs. Loaf and Lump do,
12 tons Swedes and English Iron,
50 Nova Scotia Grind Stones,
200 pair bright Trace Chains,
100 sides Sole Leather,
100 do. Upper ditto,

Blacksmith's Bellows, Vises, Anvils, Hammers, &c., together with every other article which constitutes a *well assorted* Stock of Goods for the approaching Season,—all of which will be sold very low for Cash, Country Produce, or on time to prompt customers only.

C. J. ORRELL,
Yellow Brick Buildings, Hay Street.

Fayetteville, Nov. 2, 1839. 70tf

P. S.—Country Merchants will find my Stock worthy their examination. C. J. O.

HOLBROOK'S BELLS.
For Churches, Manufactories, Plantations, &c.

HOLBROOKS', the most celebrated Bell Founders in this country, having made arrangements with the Subscriber to receive and execute all orders for their Bells of any size, to 2,500 lbs., which they will warrant of the very best sound and quality, not surpassed by any Bells in this country. Also, Town Clocks, Church and Parlour Organs, of superior finish and tones. Orders received and information given by

JAMES MARTINE.

N. B. They will warrant their Bells, and should any fail to give satisfaction, they may be exchanged for another. Also Old Bells recast.

Fayetteville, October 20. 59-tf

GARDNER & McKETHAN,
CARRIAGE MAKERS,

HAVE NOW ON HAND and for sale at very reduced prices—

3 Carriages, 4 Barouches,
3 very light four wheel Buggies,
2 Buggy Gigs, **4** Sulkies on a new plan,
8 Spring Wagons, three very light,
4 Chain ditto.

Persons wishing to buy would do well to call and examine their work, as they feel confident they can make their work as well, and sell it as low, as it can be had from any regular Northern establishment.

All work made and sold by them is warranted 12 months, and will be repaired without charge if they fail by bad workmanship or materials.

☞ Repairing neatly executed at short notice, and on reasonable terms.

Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

FAYETTEVILLE, March 24, 1840.

HAYS' LINIMENT.

THIS fine article is warranted to cure PILES in all cases, or no pay taken for it.

Glaring Fraud!

A notorious counterfeiter has dared to make an attempt upon this article, and several have been nearly ruined by trying it. Never buy it, unless it has the written signature of COMSTOCK & CO. on the splendid wrapper. That firm have the only right to make and sell it for 20 years, and all from them is warranted perfectly innocent and effectual in all cases.

N. B. Always detect the false by its not having he above signature. The true sold only by

COMSTOCK & CO.,
Wholesale Druggists, No. 2 Fletcher st., N. York.
SOLOMON HAYS, Original Proprietor.

☞ The genuine is for sale only by
M. R. WILLKINGS, Fayetteville.

The "Deobstruent Pills"

ARE confidently offered to the public from the Agent's knowledge of their efficacy as experienced by himself and many others. It is a well established fact that obstructions of the Liver, Spleen, Biliary Ducts, &c. form the basis of most of the complaints with which we are afflicted; hence arise Dyspepsia, Head-ache, Heart-burn, torpor or relaxed and irregular state of the Bowels. These disorders neglected, eventually destroy the strongest constitutions, and cannot be counteracted but by medicines that are truly effective. Removing obstructions, giving a healthy movement to the secretions, vigor and tone to the system throughout, are some of the benefits to be derived from these pills. They are offered for sale by the subscriber, with suitable directions accompanying each box. They are known by him as the composition of an eminent Physician, who has successfully studied and treated bilious complaints in both Hemispheres.

JOHN H. PEARCE, *Sole Agent.*

Fayetteville, Feb. 4, 1840. 83tf

Certificate of Rev. A. B. McGilvary, of the South Carolina Conference.

I certify, that for three years past I have frequently taken "the Deobstruent Pills," and unhesitatingly pronounce them the best medicine for biliary attacks that I ever have used. I have also in my circuits frequently administered them to others, and in no instance without a sensible and speedy benefit. I fully recommend them to the afflicted.

ALEX'R B. McGILVARY.

Moffat's Vegetable
LIFE MEDICINES.

THESE medicines are indebted for their name to their manifest and sensible action in purifying the springs and channels of life, and enduing them with renewed tone and vigor. In many hundred certified cases which have been made public, and in almost every species of disease to which the human frame is liable, the happy effects of

Moffat's Life Pills and Phœnix Bitters

Have been gratefully and publicly acknowledged by the persons benefitted, and who were previously unacquainted with the beautifully philosophical principles upon which they are compounded, and upon which they consequently act.

The LIFE MEDICINES recommend themselves in diseases of every form and description. Their first operation is to loosen from the coats of the stomach and bowels, the various impurities and crudities constantly settling around them; and to remove the hardened faeces which collect in the convolutions of the smallest intestines. Other medicines only partially cleanse these, and leave such collected masses behind as to produce habitual costiveness, with all its train of evils, or sudden diarrhœa, with its imminent dangers. This fact is well known to all regular anatomists, who examine the human bowels after death: and hence the prejudice of those well informed men against quack medicines—or medicines prepared and heralded to the public by ignorant persons. The second effect of the Life Medicines is to cleanse the kidneys and the bladder, and by this means, the liver and the lungs, the healthful action of which entirely depends upon the regularity of the urinary organs. The blood, which takes its red color from the agency of the liver and the lungs before it passes into the heart, being thus purified by them, and nourished by food coming from a clean stomach, courses freely through the veins, renews every part of the system, and triumphantly mounts the banner of health in the blooming cheek.

Moffat's Vegetable Life Medicines have been thoroughly tested, and pronounced a sovereign remedy for Dyspepsia; Flatulency, Palpitation of the Heart, Loss of Appetite, Heart-burn and Headache, Restlessness, Ill-temper, Anxiety, Languor and Melancholy, Costiveness, Diarrhœa, Cholera, Fevers of all kinds, Rheumatism, Gout, Dropsies of all kinds, Gravel, Worms, Asthma and Consumption, Scurvy, Ulcers, Inveterate Sores, Scorbutic Eruptions and Bad Complexions, Eruptive complaints, Sallow, Cloudy, and other disagreeable Complexions, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Common Colds and Influenza, and various other complaints which afflict the human frame. In FEVER and AGUE, particularly, the Life Medicines have been most eminently successful; so much so that in the Fever and Ague districts, Physicians almost universally prescribe them.

All that Mr. Moffat requires of his patients is to be particular in taking the Life Medicines strictly according to the directions. It is not by a newspaper notice, or by anything that he himself may say in their favor, that he hopes to gain credit. It is alone by the results of a fair trial.

MOFFAT'S MEDICAL MANUAL; designed as a domestic guide to health.—This little pamphlet, edited by W. B. Moffat, 375 Broadway, New York, has been published for the purpose of explaining more fully Mr. Moffat's theory of diseases, and will be found highly interesting to persons seeking health. It treats upon prevalent diseases, and the causes thereof. Price, 25 cents—for sale by Mr. Moffat's agents generally.

These Valuable Medicines are for sale at the Fayetteville Book Store.

Blanks for sale at this Office.

French Burr Mill Stones For Wheat, and Cologne Stones for Corn.

HAVING been appointed Agent for the sale of the above Mill Stones in this State, by Messrs. Egenton & Morris, Manufacturers, of Baltimore, I would here inform those wanting the same, that they can be furnished by sending their orders to me at this place. We *warrant* the article to be *genuine;* if it is not, we furnish a new pair in their stead.

C. J. ORRELL,
Brick Buildings, Hay Street.

Fayetteville, Sept. 20, 1836. 8*tf*

Iredell's Digest.

A FEW copies for sale by

E. J. HALE.

CLEANSE AND PURIFY THE BODY.

THE operation of the principles of PURGATION being allowed to be one of the greatest utility in the cure and prevention of disease, it is of the greatest consequence to ascertain what medicine is capable of producing the DESIRED EFFECT, in the easiest, and at the same time in the most effectual manner.

We no longer believe that inflammations of any kind can be cured by abstracting our life—OUR BLOOD. It is now well understood that an inflammation is a wise ORDINANCE OF NATURE, a signal that she requires the assistance of purgative medicines, to ease her of the oppressive burden which she proves by the high fever and strong pulse, is wanted to be removed. In other words, the body calls for a vegetable cleansing.

Brandeth's Vegetable Universal Pills require no skill in their administration. The printed direction only has to be observed, and they pre-describe the just proportion of the dose to the magnitude of the disease to be cured.

Let all persons read the following opinion of a gentleman who well knows the qualities of these pills.

BRANDETH'S PILLS.

This medicine is acknowledged to be one of the most valuable ever discovered, as a purifier of the blood and fluids. It is superior to Sarsaparille, whether as a sudorific or alterative. It stands infinitely before all the preparations or combinations of Mercury. Its purgative properties are alone of incalculable value—for these pills may be taken daily FOR ANY PERIOD, and instead of weakening by a cathartic effect, they add strength, by taking away the cause of weakness. There is no good MERCURY does, which these pills do not likewise. But they have none of the miserable effects of that DEADLY EMETIC. The TEETH are not injured—the BONES and limbs are not paralyzed—no.—But in the stead of these distressing symptoms, new life and consequent animation, is evident in every movement of the body. Brandeth's Pills are indeed A UNIVERSAL REMEDY; for they cure opposite diseases. They cure *Inflammation* and *Chronic Rheumatism!* They cure *Diabetes* and *Strangury!* They cure *Dysentery* and *Constitutional Costiveness!* They will cure all these apparently opposite diseases, BECAUSE they CLEANSE and PURIFY the blood, provided, however, nature is not beyond all human ASSISTANCE. Four years this medicine has now been before the public in the United States. Wherever it has been introduced, it has superseded all other remedies.

Dr. Brandeth's offices in New York are 241, Broadway, 185, Hudson street, and 276, Bowery, between Prince and Houston streets.

South Carolina Office—70, Meeting st., Charleston.

The only agent in Wilmington is Mr. S. M. WEST, who has the pills for sale, at 25 cents per box, with full directions.

OBSERVE, ☞ *Druggists are never made agents.*

☞ BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS. ☜

Agent for Fayetteville, Mr. MICHAEL McGARY.

June 7, 1839. 52-1Y.

RHEUMATISM.

Cohen's Rheumatic Embrocation.

DR. M. B. COHEN, Proprietor of the celebrated lotion for the cure of Chronic and Inflammatory Rheumatism, Sprains, Lumbago, pains and swellings in the joints, &c., known as Cohen's Rheumatic Embrocation, begs respectfully to refer all persons suffering from these diseases to the thousands of cures that his preparation has accomplished, and to the numerous strong and highly respectable testimonials which have from time to time been published to that effect in New York and other places. So certain and searching is this Liniment in its operations, even in cases of long standing, and of an obstinate nature, that it has never been known to fail. The following letters are selected from hundreds of others of a like description. It will be proper that all persons using the Liniment see that it is accompanied with the signature of the Proprietor, in his own hand writing. Since the introduction of this remedy to the public, various empirics have palmed upon the country nostrums and lotions, and liniments, and "Infallible Rheumatic Mixtures,"—all of which, being a compound of ignorant quacks, are calculated more or less to injure the system, rather than remove any complaint. In proof of the estimation in which the Embrocation is held by respectable men in the medical profession, as well as by the thousands of persons who have been effectually cured of Rheumatism, the subscriber has subjoined letters from a few who are well and popularly known to the entire society in New York, and whose opinions and professional judgments are universally esteemed.

M. B. COHEN,
No. 275, 1-2 *Hudson street, N. York.*

NEW YORK, Aug. 3, 1838.

Dear Sir—Having frequently witnessed the application of your Rheumatic Embrocation, and the beneficial effects arising therefrom, it affords me pleasure to state, that I most cheerfully recommend it as an invaluable remedy, and the best known for the cure of that painful and distressing complaint, either in its acute or chronic form.

WILLIAM F. PRATT, *M. D.*
Late Corresponding Secretary of the Medical Society of the City and County of New York.

To Dr. M. B. COHEN.

Dr. M. B. Cohen: In reply to your request as to my opinion of your Rheumatic Embrocation, I most willingly acknowledge that I have used it in my practice, and found it an invaluable remedy as a palliative Liniment in cases of Rheumatism.

CHAS. A. VAN ZANDT, *M. D.*
New York, April 20, 1839.

I certify that I have used Dr. M. B. Cohen's Rheumatic Embrocation, and have found it a most useful remedy adjuvant in the treatment of this painful disease, and therefore hesitate not to recommend it in all cases of Rheumatism.

WM. ANDERSON, M. D. &c.
No. 342, *Broadway, N. Y.*

I, Henry B. Nones, 1st Lieut. of the Revenue Cutter Alert, in the service of the United States, do certify that I was for five months afflicted with the Inflammatory Rheumatism, and had every remedy by advice of physicians, without any relief, and finally by advice of Dr. W. Rockwell, health officer at quarantine, I applied to Dr. M. B. Cohen in the month of July, 1837, for a bottle of his Rheumatic Embrocation, and after one week's use of the Specific, was entirely free from all pain, and was able to resume my place in the service.

H. B. NONES, 1st. Lt. U. S. R. C.
New York, August 1st, 1837.

TO THE PUBLIC.—Be it known that on this 4th day of February 1840, we have appointed Mr. ISAAC DODD, on the South West corner of Market Square, Fayetteville, N. C., our sole agent, for the Sale of our Rheumatic Embrocation, a remedy calculated to cure with certainty any Rheumatic complaints, whether of a Chronic or Inflamatory nature. *Witness* our hand this day and year aforesaid.

M. B. COHEN.

Price $3 per Bottle.

The public will remember that this is simply an external application and free from minerals.

Dr. M. B. COHEN'S principal Office, No. 275, 1-2 Hudson street, N. Y.

Each bottle of the Embrocation is accompanied with printed directions for use, and none is genuine unless bearing the signature of

M. B. COHEN.

February 4, 1840. 83-6m

Rowand's Tonic Mixture,
AN INFALLIBLE CURE FOR AGUE AND FEVER.

A FRESH SUPPLY of this valuable Medicine, just received from the Manufactory at Philadelphia. For sale at the Fayetteville Book Store, price $9 per dozen, or $1 per bottle.

October 5, 1839.

DR. G. R. PHELPS'
COMPOUND
TOMATO PILLS,
(ENTIRELY VEGETABLE,)

A new and valuable remedy for all diseases arising from impurities of the Blood, Morbid Secretions of the Liver and Stomach;

Also, a substitute for Calomel, as a Cathartic in Fevers, and all Bilious diseases, and for ordinary Family Physic.

THIS popular Medicine, which has received such general approbation as a remedy for Dyspepsia, Bilious and Acid Stomachs, Jaundice, Heartburn, Costiveness, Headache, &c. &c., and which is now prescribed by many of the most respectable Physicians, is for sale at the Fayetteville Book Store.

March 8, 1839. 36tf

TO THE AFFLICTED.
Hadlock's Vegetable Powder and Sirup,

For Diseases of the Lungs, Liver Complaints, Dyspepsia, Coughs, Colds, &c.

The operation of this Medicine is particularly mild and safe. It promotes a gentle and healthy perspiration, and checks morbid and pernicious sweatings, relieves chronic affections and congestion of the lungs, assuages cough, promotes a free and mild expectoration, removes pains from the chest, relieves asthmatic or difficult respiration, corrects obstinate costiveness, and leaves the bowels in a regular and healthy state. Those painful symptoms which indicate diseased lungs readily yield to this certain remedy, when seasonably resorted to, and it restores the patient to the bodily vigor which that wasting disorder, the consumption, if left to its natural operation, so surely destroys.

☞ For sale by the Proprietor, on Hillsborough street, and at the Store of James H. Hooper.

The Proprietor has received the following testimony from the Rev. Simeon Colton, a gentleman well known:—

TO THE PUBLIC.

Mr. James Hadlock has for some time been in the practice of preparing vegetable powder and sirup for diseases of the lungs, coughs, colds, &c. which have been extensively used in and about Fayetteville, N. C., as well as in other places, by people who have suffered under those and similar complaints. They have acquired a high reputation, and are considered by many as superior to any other medicine for the above-named diseases. And I have reason to believe from my own experience, and from the effects of the medicine, as used in my family, that it is highly valuable, while its operation is mild and safe. It is recommended to all who may be laboring under the complaints named, to give it a thorough trial, and it is confidently believed that there will be no disappointment in the result.

SIMEON COLTON,
Principal of the Donaldson Academy.

Fayetteville, Feb. 18, 1839. 37tf

PETER'S VEGETABLE
PILLS.

THESE PILLS are no longer among those of doubtful utility. They have passed away from the hundreds that are daily launched upon the sea of experiment, and now stand before the public as high in reputation, and as extensively employed in all parts of the United States, the Canadas, Texas, Mexico, and the West Indies, as any medicine that has ever been prepared for the relief of suffering man. They have been introduced wherever it was found possible to carry them, and there are but few towns that do not contain some remarkable evidences of their good effects. The certificates that have been presented to the proprietor exceed twenty thousand—upwards of five hundred of which are from regular practising Physicians, who are the most competent judges of their merits.

Often have the cures performed by this medicine furnished subjects for editorial comment, in various newspapers and journals; and it may with truth be asserted that no medicine of the kind has ever received testimonials of higher value than this.

They are in general use as a family medicine and there are thousands of families who declare they are never satisfied unless with a supply always at hand.

They have no rival in curing and preventing Bilious Fevers, Fever and Ague, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints, Sick Head-ache, Jaundice, Asthma, Dropsy, Rheumatism, Enlargement of the Spleen, Piles, Cholic, Female Obstructions, Heart-burn, Furred Tongue, Nausea, Distension of the Stomach and Bowels, Incipient Diarrhœa, Flatulence, Habitual Costiveness, Loss of Appetite, Blotched or Sallow Complexion, and in all cases of Torpor of the Bowels, where a cathartic or an aperient is needed. They are exceedingly mild in their operation, producing neither nausea, griping, nor debility.

☞ These extraordinary and justly celebrated Pills are sold at the Fayetteville Bookstore, and in all the principal towns in the State. Retail price, 50 cents per box.

May 1, 1839. 45-1Y

SOUTHERN TONIC.
COSTER & COXE.

AGUE AND FEVER,

And every symptom of general Debility, speedily and permanently cured by

COSTER & COXE'S
ORIGINAL
SOUTHERN TONIC.

COSTER & COXE, the inventors of this celebrated medicine, from a long residence in the South, and from the nature of their vocation, have been brought immediately in contact with the Ague and Fever in its most obstinate forms, and have frequently been compelled to witness the entire want of success in the practice of the most skilful Physicians. The usual and popular mode of treating this disease has been, first to evacuate the stomach and bowels, and then resort to the use of Tonics—of which class of Medicines a very great variety have been recommended to the Public—all of which have had their advocates, and that which has been by far the most popular one, has been Peruvian Bark and its preparations, particularly that of *Quinine.* There are insurmountable objections to the administration of Quinine, as to most individuals, (when carried to a salutary point,) it produces a roaring in the ears, nausea, and a headache, very similar to a bilious headache; and when it effects a cure it is seldom permanent. It was the hope of avoiding this state of things that induced us to try the "Southern Tonic," and we are happy to say that its success has surprised *even us.* As there is no Arsenic, Mercury, or any thing *in the least* hurtful to the human constitution in it, there can be no objection to the administration of the Southern Tonic to the most tender infant; indeed it will be found the most delicate and effective medicine known in those cases of Disorganized Stomach and Bowels, and of general debility which so frequently present themselves in children.

☞ A supply of the above Medicine has been received, on consignment, at the Book Store, Fayetteville, N. C. Price $1 per bottle, or 9 per dozen.

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